• CHINA EASES EXIT POLICY
• TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SAN FRANCISCO HISTORY ROOM

EAST WEST 東西報

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SELF-HELP ASSUMES SERVICES OF EVICTED SENIOR CITIZEN GROUP

By RICHARD SPRINGER

SAN FRANCISCO — Just because Self-Help for the Elderly has become one of the city's biggest and most productive social service agencies, doesn't mean that they don't need help themselves once in a while.

Last month, Self-Help assumed the services previously administered by the Chinatown Senior Citizens Association, which closed down "temporarily" November 22 after a vote from its board of directors. The meal program has been operating at 832 Kearny Street, but fell victim to the same Four Seas Company eviction order that hit tenants of the Victory Hotel.

The Senior Citizens Association had joined with the Victory Hotel tenants in a suit against Four Seas, but the handwriting was on the wall. Four Seas agreed to forgive about $2,800 in back rent, if the seniors went quietly, and a deal was struck.

OFFERED

According to Self-Help director Alan S. Wong, he offered to continue the program in conjunction with the Association. The old American Legion hall on Powell Street between Vallejo and Green was available for $400 a month rent, but the board members felt that was too far away. Wong decided his agency could run the program temporarily from the Chinatown YWCA, but the Senior Citizens board decided to close down temporarily rather than operate out of the Chinatown YWCA.

Wong, who also is a member of the Senior Citizens board, points out that his agency does not have money in its budget for the new program. About 50 seniors are being served meals on non-*jook* (rice gruel) days, with the numbers jumping to 75-100 when the tasty rice soup is prepared. Meals are served six days a week and field trips are scheduled on Saturdays.

"Fridays they have to eat at home," Wong says.

TRANSFER

Most of the kitchen equipment and accessories did not transfer into Self-Help's possession, so Wong has had to beat the Chinatown bush for support. He needs kitchen equipment, especially for *jook* preparation, folding chairs, a movie projector, cash donations and, if possible, a rice daddy to donate a better space for the meal program. The YWCA has only one burner, which makes for some hectic *jook* cooking.

Some Chinatown companies and individuals have already stepped forward with donations, including Wing Sing Chong Company, City of Hankow curio shop, the Bank of Hong Kong and Lincoln University President T. Kong Lee.

Wong hopes to provide the seniors with productive field trips and some recreational programs. "For the most part, the seniors we are servicing are low income, not literate in Chinese and we have to communicate with them verbally. They speak Sei-Yup dialect and can't read or write Chinese."

TOUR

In a brief tour of some of the seniors who live above the Self-Help office at Old Chinatown Lane, Wong showed this reporter some of the tiny rooms lived in by the elderly. One elderly woman could barely open her door, because the small room had space for a bed and little else. For companionship the elderly have to arrange orange crates in the hall so that they can visit with each other. They could really use some folding chairs for more comfort.

In a recent article in Chinatown papers, Kalfred Dip Lum, the Senior Citizens Association board president, outlined the reasons his board was giving up the program. He criticized the city and federal government for not supporting his board. He also lamented the fact that outside of about ten board members, people were not volunteering to share the work load.

Lum said that there is about $7,500 in the Senior Citizen treasury and the money has been deposited into a savings and loan office. Lum and many of the board members of the Seniors Association are Nationalist supporters and it may be difficult for them to work with an agency like Self-Help, which is supported by the Chinatown liberal establishment. Also, Lum and other members of the board have worked hard to keep the meal program a success and they may fear that their contribution will go unrecognized if they are assumed under the Self-Help banner.

TIRELESS

Alan Wong credits Lum and the other members of the board with their tireless efforts, but he points out that the seniors need the food program now. Although Self-Help has a budget of around $840,000 and employs full-time, part-time and, through CETA, about 65 people, Wong emphasizes that most of his money is designated for specific programs. When CETA workers are assigned to Self-Help or when the agency picks up a program like the senior meal service, the administration and the accounting are a heavy burden on his agency.

Some of the recent services taken on by Self-Help include the Midstream Program, which administers aid to Vietnamese families; the Hong Fook Services, which provides drug abuse and re-entry services geared to the Asian community; Senior Research Exchange Marketing, where seniors make market items like silk screens and pots; and a shelter employment program to get jobs for seniors who speak little English and have a hard time in the American job market.

If all this weren't enough, Self-Help had to step in last year when no other agency could run the city-wide fishing program for the elderly. Is it any wonder that Self-Help is issuing a cry for help to the community? □

UCA Plans Forum on Youth Needs

SAN FRANCISCO — United Chinese Action will host a community forum on "Youth Needs" to discuss the problem areas and possible solutions responding to the events since the Golden Dragon Restaurant incident Saturday, January 28, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the Chinese Culture Center auditorium.

"As a community, we have a neglectful record in supporting the unmet needs of youth," said UCA Board Chairman Dr. Rolland C. Lowe. "Any improvement will depend on each of us. Any questions and ideas for possible solutions will help to provide some community direction towards the betterment of our community," he added.

Among the forum participants will be those who work directly with youth groups and those who write and administer youth problems.

Supervisor Gordon J. Lau will be the keynote speaker at this forum. □

Chinatown-N.B. Community Workers Get Together

SAN FRANCISCO — An annual community tea, jointly hosted by the Chinatown YWCA, the YMCA and Cameron House, for everyone who works in and for the Chinatown-North Beach community will be held Wednesday, January 18, from 2 to 5 p.m. at the YWCA, 965 Clay Street. This has been an annual event for community workers since 1961.

Agencies which plan to display material at the tea are urged to contact Jeanette Huie at 982-3922 to reserve a space. □

Peking Modifies Policy on Overseas Chinese

HONG KONG — Peking has announced a major policy change that will make it easier for its citizens to travel abroad, last week.

RIGHTS

In a speech made at a meeting of those involved in overseas Chinese affairs and travel bureaus, as well as in a signed article carried by the official People's Daily, Liao Cheng-chih acknowledge that there has been discrimination against people with relatives living abroad.

He urged a "speedy conclusion" to all investigation and harassment. "We should protect the rights of the relatives of overseas Chinese and those who have returned to live in China," Liao said. "We should simplify the procedures in allowing visitors to come to China and those who wish to go abroad. We welcome overseas Chinese who desire to return to China to work or to live with their relatives. We should also make it easier for those overseas Chinese students who wish to study in China," he added.

Liao, the son of a prominent Nationalist, is a member of the Communist Party's powerful Central Committee. He had been in charge of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau under the State Council until the bureau ceased to function in the early days of the Cultural Revolution.

DIFFICULTY

For years overseas Chinese have experienced difficulty in applying for their relatives to leave China either for a visit or to live abroad. The American Consul General's office in Hong Kong alone has more than 6,000 approved immigration forms on file waiting for the relatives of U.S. citizens to leave China to go to the United States.

In an unusually frank tone, Liao discussed the plight of Chinese with relatives overseas. Often more affluent than their neighbors because they receive remittances, food and clothing from abroad, these relatives of overseas Chinese have been subjected to periodic harassment for their supposedly "reactionary connections" abroad and their bourgeois tendency. To spare their relatives such treatment, some overseas Chinese purposely avoided any communication with their families in China, severing family tiesa completely.

"We should treat family members of overseas Chinese as we treat the other people of China and permit no discrimination against them," Liao said.

CITIZENSHIP

Liao repeated Peking's policy of single-citizenship, urging overseas Chinese to take up citizenship of their place of residence on their own free will. Once they take up the foreign citizenship, they should give up their citizenship of China. "We do not recognize dual citizenship," Liao emphasized. "However, neither would we force overseas Chinese to pick citizenship. For those who have decided to remain a Chinese citizen, we welcome them and will protect their rightful interests." □

Roger Boas to Speak at CAA Meet

SAN FRANCISCO — Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA) has announced that Roger Boas, Chief Administrative Officer of the City and County of San Francisco will be the guest speaker at its 6th Annual Membership Meeting and Champagne Buffet, January 24.

According to Henry Der, Executive Director of CAA, Boas was asked to address the CAA membership about his plans to improve the quality of services provided by City and County agencies. As the CAO, Boas oversees such departments as Health, Public Works, Voters Registration as well as the Waste Water Management Project and the Yerba Buena Center Development.

In addition, Dr. Raymond Fay, Chairperson of the CAA membership committee disclosed that Supervisor Gordon J. Lau will be honored that evening. Lau is the first Chinese American elected to the S.F. Board of Supervisors, a significant step for the Chinese toward greater participation in the political process.

This annual CAA event will take place Tuesday, January 24 at 6:30 p.m. at the University of San Francisco, McLaren Center. For tickets and information, call Ba[illegible] 8212. □

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EDITORIAL

Overseas Chinese Should Speak Up

Liao Cheng-chih, a prominent figure in China's foreign and overseas Chinese affairs, has delineated Peking's new policy concerning overseas Chinese and their relatives in China.

Overseas Chinese throughout the world would be glad to hear that Liao called for a halt to the discriminatory treatment of those Chinese who have relatives abroad, and his assurance that from now on, it will be easier for Chinese citizens to go abroad as well as for overseas Chinese to visit their homeland.

Although the internal political turmoils in China have alienated many overseas Chinese from their native land, nothing is more destructive than ill-treatment of their relatives. In the past, as Liao Cheng-chih freely admitted, these relatives were harassed and discriminated against. Some were branded as landlords, some as "black elements", and many were denied a chance to attend college, to join the armed services, or even to get married. Applications to go abroad were routinely denied.

Because traditionally overseas Chinese have not been assimilated into the political life of their places of residence, they cannot ask the local government to intervene through diplomatic channels. And because most overseas Chinese refuse to give up dual citizenship, they still feel subjected to the control of the Chinese government and thus are afraid to speak up.

As a result, both overseas Chinese and their relatives in China suffered. In addition to the physical hardships endured by the relatives in China, both have to bear the agony of separation.

We hope Liao's statement signaled the end of a dark period in China's relations with overseas Chinese. All overseas Chinese, however, should take this opportunity to rethink our relationship to China.

We urge all overseas Chinese to renounce dual citizenship, and to take up citizenship in the nation of their residency. They may maintain cultural and other non-political ties with China, but should not consider themselves citizens of China.

Then, should there be any problem concerning their relatives or themselves, they could speak up and would not have to suffer in silence.

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East/West is an independent journal for the Chinese American community. Through its pages, we hope to discuss issues relevant to the community, report on events, and challenge Chinese Americans to take an active role in American life.

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838 Grant Avenue, San Francisco 94108

Time Article Surveys Overseas Chinese

HONG KONG — No Chinese is willing to leave his or her homeland unless forced by economic or political hardship. For those living in south China, who emigrated to Southeast Asian countries and other parts of the world, their dreams have been to make a fortune in foreign lands and return to a life of wealth and leisure in their native villages.

They are called Hua Chiao — overseas Chinese — and they never lose their Chinese citizenship and seldom become part of the culture of their adopted lands.

CHANGING

That's all changing, Time magazine reports in its recent international edition. Although Taipei still welcomes the overseas Chinese to return there, Peking has adopted the policy of single-citizenship and urges the estimated 22,500,000 overseas Chinese to seek assimilation in foreign lands.

Sometimes overseas Chinese are able to merge into the local scenes with ease, sometimes with dangerous difficulty.

The weekly news magazine said a survey of Chinese living abroad showed conditions are best in Asian states like Hongkong and Singapore, where those of Chinese ancestry dominate the political and social life, and in Western countries, where Chinese immigrants have adopted Western lifestyles.

But in Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, suspicion and recent history have made life hard, and sometimes frightening, for the Hua Chiao, Time said.

REBELLION

Time said Malaysia resents the economic role played by its 3,600,000 Chinese and politicians remind the public that Malayan Chinese mounted the Communist rebellion of 1948-1960.

More than 500 Chinese were killed in riots in Kuala Lumpur in 1969, sparking an exodus that continues today.

The three million Chinese in Indonesia, where restrictive laws prevent Chinese non-citizens from owning businesses, live a more tenuous life than their brethren in Malaysia, Time said.

"Chinese are scarcely any more welcome in the Philippines," Time said. "That they have stayed at all is a tribute to human tenacity."

The report said Chinese residents of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines often change their names and eschew their Chinese language and culture to try to blend into the population.

DISCRIMINATION

Time quoted Chinese residents of Australia and New Zealand as saying they no longer face the discrimination once leveled at Asian immigrants.

"Nowhere, except perhaps in the United States, could we be treated as equitably and without the slightest prejudice," said Tom Ah Chee, a supermarket owner in Auckland.

In the United States, Chinese immigrants follow a well-worn path trod by millions of others of all nationalities. When they first arrive they live in ethnic neighborhoods. Their children learn English and by the third generation, they have lost almost all ties with their native country.

BURSTING

"Today the two largest Chinatowns are bursting at the seams," the report said. "New York's is home to more than 70,000 Chinese, San Francisco's to 30,000 or more. America still looms as a land of plenty and plenty of opportunity. Though Chinese Americans still encounter subtle discrimination in job hunting or house buying, most of the earlier racism has vanished," the article said. □

Chinese Am Demo Club 1978 Officers

SAN FRANCISCO — The results of election of 1978 officers of the Chinese American Democratic Club are: President Lillian Sing; Vice Presidents Julia Tang (voters' registration), Louis Lee (political campaign), Victor Seeto (special events/functions), Ed Tong (issues/campaigns), and William Leong (appointments); Secretary Paul Romano; Chinese Secretary Harry Wong; Treasurer Roland Quan; Parliamentarian Michael Chan; Auditor Charlie Lee; Public Relations Director Wilson Chang; Newsletter Editor Ling-chi Wang.

The club will hold its Chinese New Year banquet at the Empress of China on Saturday, February 18, immediately following the parade. □

EAST WEST 東西報

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Jack Chen Speaks on Sinkiang

SAN FRANCISCO — Author Jack Chen will give a talk on Sinkiang, a region in northwest China, on January 18 at 7 p.m. at Chinese Culture Center.

Chen's book entitled *The Sinkiang Story* has recently been published by Macmillan & Company of New York City. He is on a national speaking tour introducing this new work. The lecture will focus on the development of Sinkiang, an area where many ethnic groups live together. He will illustrate his lecture with slides.

EDITOR

Born in Trinidad, he is the son of Eugene Chen, twice China's foreign minister under the Nationalist government. He was educated at the University College School in London, and at the Polygraphic Institute in Moscow. He visited China in 1927 and later served as consulting editor on English language magazines for 21 years. His publications include *A Year in Upper Felicity* and *The Chinese Way: Inside the Cultural Revolution*. He is currently a senior research associate in the China-Japan program at Cornell University.

The lecture is free to members of the Chinese Culture Foundation and a donation of $1.50 is requested of the general public. For information, call 986-1822. □

'Asians Now!' Airs Ping Yuen Problems

OAKLAND — The January Chinese bilingual show of *ASIANS NOW!* on KTVU Channel 2 will take a closer look at the Ping Yuen Housing Project. Featured will be interviews with the Ping Yuen Tenants' Association representatives George Lee, Mrs. Chang Lee and Mrs. Louise Yee, together with a representative from the San Francisco Housing Authority. The hosts of the show are Serena Chen and John How. It will be aired on Saturday, January 14 at 9 a.m. □

NOTICE

1977 East/West Index Coming Next Week

Due to unforeseen technical difficulties, we are unable to print the 1977 East/West Index with this issue. Our staff is working hard to try to bring out the Index next issue. We apologize for the delay. For those people who have ordered extra copies of this issue, we will send the extra issues to them next week. —Ed.

Palo Alto Confab on Asian Am Experience

PALO ALTO — *"Our Patchwork Experience,"* a conference focusing on the Asian American family experience, will be held on Saturday, January 28 from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Mid-Peninsula YWCA, 4161 Alma Street, Palo Alto. The conference is co-sponsored by the Mid-Peninsula YWCA, Asian Americans for Community Involvement, Palo Alto Human Relations Commission, Palo Alto Unified School District Human Relations Office, and the Stanford Area Chinese Club.

The conference is designed for the entire family's participation. Planned activities for age six to adults run the gamut from history seminars to group art-in-action projects. Child care will be available for pre-schoolers.

One of the highlights of the conference is a slide show entitled "Asian American History — Generation to Generation" by Philip Choy, past president of the Chinese Historical Society of San Francisco.

WORKSHOPS

Adult participants may choose one of three workshops during the morning: "Stereotypes and Schools" facilitated by Alice Kawazoe; "Professionalism and the Model Minority" lead by Ed Kawazoe; and "Asian American Parenting in Suburbia" lead by Mari Seid and Terry Yep.

Meanwhile, children 6 to 12 will have their own morning workshop of making a 12-foot dragon collage and seeing film strips.

There will also be poetry reading, curriculum, photography and art displays, film strips and books all focusing on the Asian American experience. The overall theme "Our Patchwork Experience" was chosen to emphasize that the American culture is like a patchwork quilt — each piece being unique and adding to the richness of the whole. Future topics in the series will highlight the Black, Hispanic and Native-American experiences. Each conference will present personal thoughts in addition to some of the pieces missing from the history books. The series has been designed so that teachers, parents, day camp leaders, students and children can all become familiar with other cultures and make them a part of their own family experience.

The Asian American conference is free and open to the public, but reservations should be made ahead by calling the YWCA at 494-0972.

Conference planners are Mildred Chin, Doris Hsia, Janet Lai, Mari Seid, Helen Tao, Flo Wong and Terry Yep, chairperson. □

Immigrants from Hong Kong Delay Their Departure Dates

By FOLK KUHN
Special to EAST/WEST

HONG KONG — The long queue of Chinese applicants at the local American consulate seeking entry to the United States as immigrants has shortened. Few people are inclined to quit this British colony.

While a consular official explained to this reporter that the shorter queue is seasonal, a stronger reason seems to be that Hong Kong is considered more politically stable than it has been in any other period since 1911. It is thriving as well as can be expected amidst the rising tide of worldwide protectionism.

ALLURING

This means that the "Golden Mountain" (i.e. the United States) is less glittering and alluring to the many Chinese who would have wished to go elsewhere for a living in view of the inherent political uncertainty here. At least, those who are eligible to go to the United States as immigrants are putting off their plan to emigrate.

There is a general impression here that the present colonial status will remain unchanged until 1997, the year of expiration of the leased area known as the New Territories, which are then to be returned to China. The Peking leadership has been loath to bring up this issue, because the New Territories were leased to Britain as a part of this colony by the Manchurian monarchy under what all Chinese consider "Unequal Treaties". Peking has declined to recognize such treaties, but will not upset the apple cart as long as Britain remains friendly and cooperative.

CORDIAL

British officials here admit that, at present, a very cordial relationship exists between Whitehall and the People's Republic of China. Hong Kong has been the largest market for goods from mainland China, as the people depend on all kinds of foodstuffs, medicinal herbs and inexpensive garments of all kinds, and even water, from across the border.

More and more lands in the New Territories, especially in nearby Shatin, have been developed as industrial suburbs. Government lands in the New Territories are sold at seller's prices whereas, ten years ago, few people would think of acquiring real estate there when the entire territory was scheduled to be returned to China by 1997. Proceeds from land sales are swelling up the government reserve fund which is deposited in London, available for accommodating the home government.

HOLDING

Last year was most satisfactory from the viewpoint of exporters. There were some misgivings that 1977 might not be so good, but trade figures up to October show that the colony is more than holding its own for the entire year. Light industries, such as textiles, garments, toys, watches and clocks, scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, have been doing well.

Tourism has been very satisfactory. All hotels have been fully booked since October and will continue to be so through the holidays. Though much smaller than other tourist resorts in the Far East, Hong Kong could have drawn more tourists than last year's peak of nearly a million and a quarter, had there been better publicity.

RE-VISIT

Ethnic Chinese in the United States would like to visit and re-visit Hong Kong at the first opportunity. Latest arrivals are in groups of a hundred each who stay in the best hotels. They usually go first to Taiwan, then Hong Kong and farther on to Bangkok, Phillippines, Singapore and Malaysia. Their stay in Hong Kong is longer because of the presence of relatives and friends and time for shopping.

Apart from Japan, Hong Kong ranks with South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore in economic gains. Their Gross World Product this year would amount to US$60 billion, according to a report of the Hudson Institute in New York. The breakdown is: South Korea US$25 billion, Taiwan US$17.1 billion, Hong Kong US$10.1 billion and Singapore US$5.8 billion.

The principal worry to Hong Kong is the quota cut demanded by the European Economic Community (EEC), which asked Hong Kong to accept a level lower than that of 1976. Local trade officials went to Brussels to challenge the new quota, but the EEC has threatened to cut further exports from this colony, mostly textiles and garments.

Local trade authorities feel they have bargaining points when they are ostensibly none. It is all part of the confidence in the future of Hong Kong which is definitely slowing emigration from here to other parts of the world. □

American Glove Industry Hits China Imports

WASHINGTON—The American glove industry asked the government to curb lower-priced gloves imported from Peking recently.

Earl Rauen, president of the Workglove Manufacturers' Association, said employment in the domestic glove industry has declined from about 9,500 in 1974 to around 8,000, a drop of 16 per cent. Rauen said China, which entered the American market in 1972, now accounts for some 20 per cent of all cotton work gloves imported into the US.

"This rapid and incremental increase from the People's Republic of China has disrupted the domestic work glove market and caused growing unemployment within our industry," he said.

Rauen said his group has filed a petition with the International Trade Commission asking for import relief. □

CPR Course at Chinese YMCA

SAN FRANCISCO — Chinatown YMCA will offer a free cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) course on January 26 at 6 p.m. The Y will accept the first 20 participants. For sign-up and information, call the Physical Director at 982-4412. □

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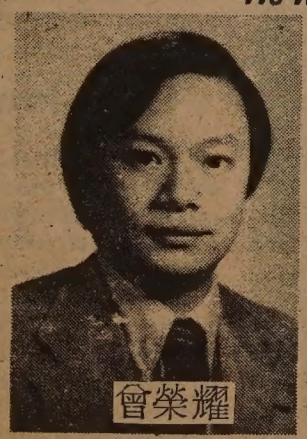

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

Cantonese **GO-NG** Mandarin **GUNG**

The Chinese classify the various types of occupations into five major categories: commerce, academic, military, agriculture, and the working class.

As in other countries you'll find that the Chinese also have conflicting attitudes toward the working class. The interesting thing is, both sides try to derive supporting reasons from the Chinese word "work."

Those on the negative side would look at the two horizontal lines as two pressure boards squeezing the middle line which represents the worker. So they say: be a businessman, be a teacher, be a bum, be anything but a worker. A worker or laborer will always be under pressure, and it is almost impossible for him to get ahead. Now, you may be a little confused with the term "worker" when it is translated into English. In Chinese it is clear that it means a factory worker, a common laborer, or any hired hand.

But of course many of us don't agree with this negative attitude. Can you imagine what this world would be like if no one is willing to be a factory worker or a common laborer? Besides, people in all walks of life are "workers" of some type.

So the ones with the positive approach would look at the word this way: the middle line represents the worker, the top line is heaven, and the bottom line is earth. When you are a worker you are standing like a giant holding up heaven. For the ones who are concerned with pay raises and benefits, well, the sky is the limit.

By Gordon Law

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British Scientists Computerize 4,300 Characters

LONDON—Scientists at Cambridge University have found a way to computerize the 4,300 most common Chinese characters and thus enable Chinese telegrams to be sent without a four-figure coding system presently in use.

Robert Sloss of the University's department of Oriental Studies said the method he worked out with his colleague Peter Nancarrow would handle 4,356 characters in a revolving drum containing a grid of 66 by 66. Each character is identified by cross-reference—for example, 21 across and 14 down.

The new system should be available commercially by the end of 1978, according to the developers.

Woodcock Says US-China Ties Improved

HONG KONG — Washington-Peking relations have "improved considerably" in recent months, even though the two countries still have not reached an agreement on the status of Taiwan, said Leonard Woodcock, chief of the US Liaison Office in Peking, last week.

Woodcock was in Hong Kong attending a two-day State Department conference for American ambassador in Asia.

'TRUST'

He said that the hostility Peking had shown toward the US during the 1976 election campaign and the first months of the Carter administration had been dispelled and replaced by a "growing trust."

1976 was the year when China lost several top leaders and was a time of uncertain political situation in Peking.

"Day-to-day relationships with the Chinese government have improved considerably," Woodcock told reporters, "and are very relaxed.

"I have had ministerial-level contacts with the Chinese government that the US has never had before," he continued. "I have been able to visit people beyond the limited range my predecessors had."

He attributed the improved relations to President Carter's pledge to carry through with the normalization process as indicated in the Shanghai Communique, and to the more moderate leadership in Peking, headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Chairman Teng Hsio-ping. □

INVITATION FOR BIDS

The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) will receive sealed Bids for the *retaining wall repair at Edison Children's Center*, 990 Church Street, San Francisco, California, until 2:00 P.M., Thursday, January 26, 1978 at the Facilities Planning and Construction Conference Room at 801 Toland Street, San Francisco, California 94124, at which time all Bids will be publicly opened and read aloud.

Description of Work: Furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, transportation and services for restoration of existing retaining wall at Hill Street, sidewalk replacement and chain link fence.

Estimated Construction Cost Range: $21,000.00

The Contract Documents, including Drawings and Specifications, may be obtained starting Fridav, January 13, 1978 from Facilities Planning and Construction Office, 801 Toland Street, San Francisco, Californ ia 94124, by depositing *$5.00* for each set of documents. Bidders are advised to call *#565-9295* before picking up Bid Documents. The deposit will be in cash made payable to the *San Francisco Unified School District*. The deposit will be refunded to the unsuccessful Bidders provided the complete Contract Documents are returned in good condition (with all addenda fastened in the Specifications and Drawings) within *10 calendar days after opening of Bids.*

The San Francisco Unified School District reserves the right to reject any or all Bids, and to waive any irregularities in the Bids. Bidders must furnish a 5% Bid Bond.

In order for Bidders to be responsive, all forms included in the contract Documents must be completed and submitted with the Bid, as required by the Contract Documents.

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Dr Nancy Wey to Research on Fiddletown

LOS ANGELES — Marie Scofield, President of the Fiddletown Preservation Society, announced that Dr. Nancy Wey had been appointed the Museum Director in Fiddletown.

"We are most fortunate to have Dr. Wey assume this position and to have someone with such excellent qualifications be responsible for the Museum," Scofield said.

GRANT

The Chinese Historical Society of Southern California had made a modest grant to Dr. Wey at its December 5 meeting for her research project involving the Chinese buildings in Fiddletown, according to society president George Yee.

The buildings include a herb shop, a general store and a gambling hall. All these structures are dated to around 1850's.

Dr. Wey has been a lecturer at California State University at Long Beach, and also at San Jose State University.

Fiddletown is located about 20 miles due south of Placerville in northern California. □

Wing F. Ong

PHOENIX, Arizona — State Senator Wing F. Ong, 73, passed away December 19 in a hospital here.

Senator Ong was elected a state assemblyman in 1946 for two terms. He then was elected to the state Senate. He was active in the Chinese community in Phoenix, as well as in a musical club in San Francisco's Chinatown. □

Plane Production

TOKYO — Peking will embark on domestic production of non-military passenger aircraft and containerized ships before 1985, according to Kyodo News Service.

Kyodo said China at the moment depends totally on foreign aircraft manufacturers for its passenger jetliners, including Boeing of the U.S., Viscount and Trident of Britain and Ilyushin and Antonov of the Soviet Union. □

450 Participate in LV Table Tennis Tourney

By MASAAKI TAJIMA

LAS VEGAS—A much expected confrontation between top-rated Danny Seemiller and Thai American Charly Wuvanich failed to develop when Wuvanich was upset by 15-year-old Rutledge Barry in the quarterfinals of the 1977 US Closed Table Tennis Championships held here last month. This was the biggest upset of the tournament, especially when one considers Barry's age and the caliber of Wuvinich.

Wuvinich came from Thailand via Australia, where he won many Austrailian and Commonwealth championships, and prior to the tournament at Caesar's alace, beat Seemiller in the finals of the Yasaka Open in Texas. As a result, the final of the 1977 Championships became a repeat of 1976, with Seemiller defeating Dal Joon Lee in three straight games.

Lee, a Korean American, was playing far below his best game. Twice in the earlier rounds he barely got by. It was hard to believe he was the same man who won the US Open six times in a row.

FORM

In the semis against Barry, Lee got back his winning form and won three straight (the Men's Open is the best three games out of five), but Seemiller was just too awesome for Lee.

In the Women's competition, In Sook Na Bushan, who should be world-ranked, defeated her fellow Korean He Ja Lee, Dal Joon Lee's wife, three straight in the final.

The US Closed, as opposed to the US Open, was created so that there would be a US champion. The Closed is restricted to US citizens and resident aliens. Since the US is not a major table tennis power, the Open is almost always won by foreign players, whenever they attend.

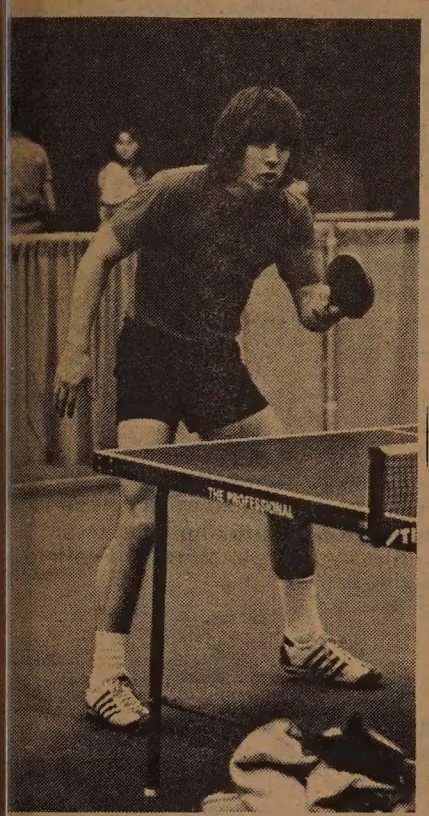
This year's Closed was considerably better than last year. Over 450 players from throughout the country participated under much-improved playing conditions. The tournament was held at Caesar's Sports Pavillion, where tennis is usually featured. The event started December 16, with 42 tables, and ended midnight Dec 18.

LOWER

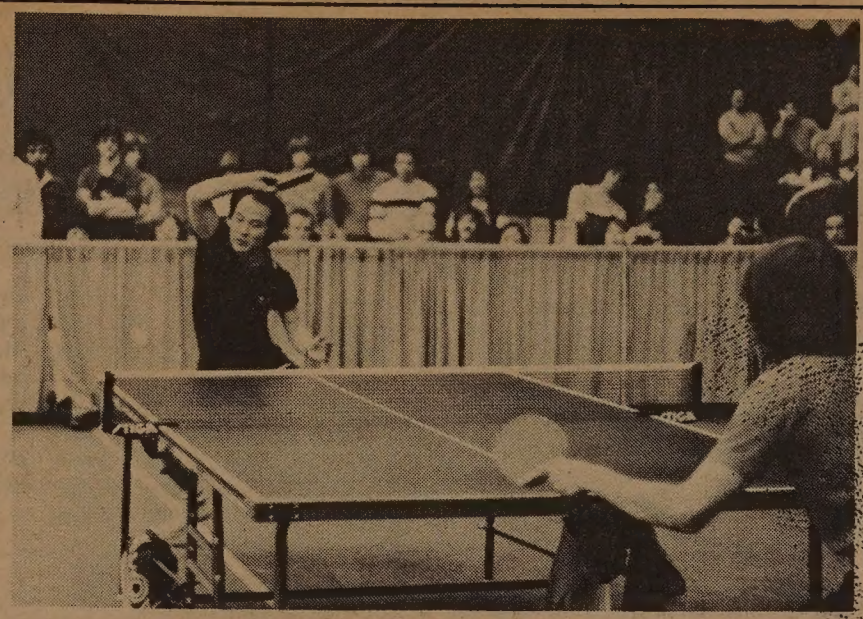
Over 30 players from the Bay Area participated. In the lower division, a few did very well in their respective events. Unseeded William Yang, a 16-year-old from San Francisco, was the surprise winner of the Under 1450 rated event, which had over eighty entrants. In the preliminaries of this event, the player with the best won-lost record in a four- or five-man round robin advanced to a single elimination bracket. With such a great turnout of players, winning an event like this was a great accomplishment.

Also from SF, 15-year-old Dean Wong lost a heartbreaker in the semifinals of the Juniors event, to highly rated Quang Bui of Portland, Oregon. Wong, rated much lower than Bui, won the first game easily and was on his way, leading 19–13 in a best-two-out-of-three match. Then, unbelievably, Bui won eight straight points in a row for a 21–19 win. In the third, Wong again lost at 21–19.

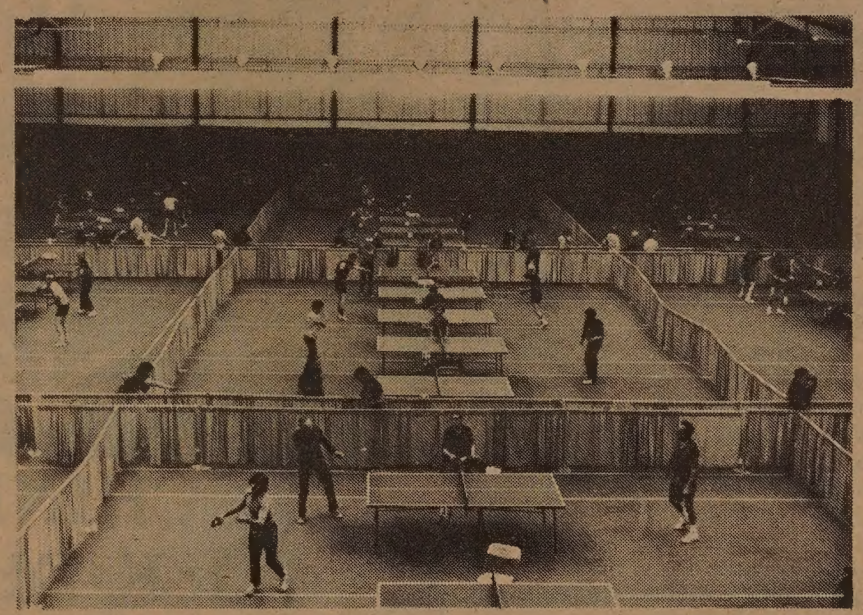
It's too bad that with such great turnout of players, this annual tournament is restricted to Americans and resident aliens. Although there were upsets and many interesting matches, the outcome of the men's and women's top events was no surprise to anyone. Since the next two and possibly more US Opens have been awarded to the same location, Oklahoma City, players and spectators have only that opportunity to see and participate against foreign players. If subsequent US Closed tournaments allowed foreign participation, more players and spectators could experience world-class table tennis. □



The number one player in the U.S., Danny Seemiller, easily took first place in the Men's Open event in Las Vegas. (Masaaki Tajima photo)



Dal Joon Lee executes a forehand spin shot in his easy victory over Rutledge Barry in the semi-finals of the Men's Open event. (Masaaki Tajima photo)



Over 40 tables were set up at Caesar's Palace to handle the many competitors in the 1977 U.S. Closed Table Tennis Championships. (Masaaki Tajima photo)

Oakland School Tapes Chinese Painting Program

OAKLAND — "Chinese Painting," a bilingual video taped television program produced by the Oakland Unified School District, will be shown Sunday, Jan. 15, 7-7:30 p.m. on KTSF Channel 26.

Written and produced by May Kwok, Chinese translator for the school district, the program introduces Chinese painting to Oakland elementary school students.

The program featured artist Lui-sang Wong of San Francisco.

"This is the first bilingual education television program that undertakes the task of exploring Oakland's multi-cultural resources," commented Kwok. "This program brings in an area of instruction that bypasses the four walls of the classroom and emphasizes new ways of sharing knowledge."

Information on programming or viewing may be obtained from the Office of Bilingual/Bicultural Education, Oakland Public Schools, 831 E. 14th St., (836-2622, ext. 626). □

Youth Guilty in 2 Murders

LOS ANGELES — An 18-year-old man identified by authorities as a Southside Street gang member was convicted of two murders.

Los Angeles Superior Court jurors returned guilty verdicts December 28 against James McDaniels. He was found guilty of the shooting death last March 3 of Harry Wong, owner of Harry's Market in Inglewood. Wong died during an attempt to rob his store, according to the LA Herald Examiner.

McDaniels also was convicted of shooting to death a 15-year-old Compton boy last April. He will be sentenced on January 20. □

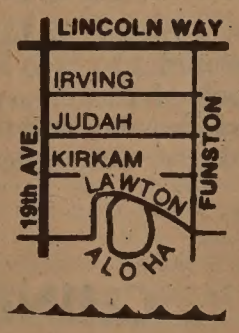
Peking Exams Include Western Music Again

HONG KONG—Western classical composers were rehabilitated in China at the entrance examinations for the Central Music Conservatory in Peking last month.

Candidates performed violin pieces by Mendelssohn, Sibelius, and Paganini and piano works by Bach, Czerny, Chopin and Liszt, according to Hsinhua News Agency.

Entrance examinations were reinstated recently for the first time in eleven years in all universities and higher education institutions in China. The official Chinese press condemned "the gang of four" for having suppressed Western music as well as entrance examinations.

Chinese musicians have not performed Western classical music in public for a decade. □



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Chi-Am Human Rights Group Established

SAN FRANCISCO — A Chinese American organization devoted to promoting human rights and world peace has been formed here recently. The non-profit group seeks to champion human rights and peace "through education, discussion, seminars, publications and all other lawful and appropriate means."

The organization, called *Chinese Americans for Freedom and Human Rights*, held its first meeting recently and elected officers. Elected were: president, retired savings and loan manager, J.K. Choy; co-chairmen, attorney George Davis and Postmaster Lim P. Lee; executive vice-presidents, Rev. Timothy Tam and Robert Lew. Other officers include: real estate businessman John Wong, newspaper editor Calvin L.Y. Chan and Rev. Ben Chin.

WORLD

Choy, who is also president of the Greater Chinatown Service Association, said that this new organization will concentrate on supporting the human rights of Chinese throughout the world.

"We are following the lead of President Carter," said Choy. "There are over 15,000,000 Chinese in Southeast Asia who are being denied their rights. We must educate the Chinese Americans in this country and help them be assimilated to become good American citizens. They can be molded into a force for human rights and world peace," Choy said. □

City College Has Evening Classes in Richmond Dist.

SAN FRANCISCO — Four new classes which have been added to the Spring, 1978 schedule offered by the Evening Division of City College of San Francisco, will be taught at the Star of the Sea Hall on 8th Avenue between Geary Boulevard and Clement Street, for the convenience of Richmond District residents.

The new classes are: Business/Marketing 135, *Ownership/Operation of Small Business*, Mondays, 6:30-9:30 pm;

Business/Real Estate 181, *Principles of Real Estate*, Wednesdays, 6:30-9:30 pm;

Chinese 39 and 49, *Chinese Thought and Culture*, Wednesdays, 6:30-9:30 pm; and

English 44B, *World Literature: Medieval and Renaissance*, Mondays, 6:30-9:30 pm.

Residents 18 and over are eligible to enroll in these tuition-free classes by attending the first meeting of the semester which is January 30 for Monday classes and February 2 for Wednesday classes. For information, call 239-3581. □

Tokyo-Taipei Trade

TAIPEI — The government plans to retrict consumer goods imports from Japan to reduce a deficit in Tokyo-Taipei trade. According to an Executive Yuan (Cabinet) source, the government also planned to increase exports of Taiwanese products to Japan. □

Asian Law Caucus Prints Pamphlets on Workers' Rights

SAN FRANCISCO — The Employment/Labor Program of the Asian Law Caucus has completed a series of seven pamphlets dealing with workers' rights and benefits. The pamphlets include the following subjects:

- Wages and Hours
- Unemployment Insurance Benefits
- Workers Compensation
- Disability Insurance
- Health & Safety on the Job
- Unions: A Worker's Organization
- Legal Process in Getting Unionized
- Your Rights as a Union Member

The pamphlets detail the historical development of such benefits, the legal processes involved in acquiring workers benefits and in asserting one's rights, the when, where and how's of filing a claim and complaint.

These pamphlets are available in English, Chinese, Japanese and Tagalog.

A great number of workers, especially immigrant workers are often unaware of benefits available to them as workers in this country. As a result, they often forego their rightful claims to these benefits. For the non-English speaking immigrant, abandonment of their claims because of language difficulties is a cause for concern.

For a free copy of any of the above pamphlets, write Madge Bello, Asian Law Caucus, 1608 San Pablo, Suite B, Oakland, CA. 94612. (835-1474) □

Taipei Sends Purchasing Mission to U.S.

TAIPEI — A big purchasing mission led by H.K. Shao, director general of the Board of Foreign Trade, has begun a 47-day tour of 18 U.S. states on New Year's Day, according to *Chinese Information Service*.

The 26-member delegation plans to purchase 700,000 metric tons of corn, 108,000 tons of soybeans, 52,000 tons of barley and 133,000 tons of wheat in the U.S.

The mission also plans to buy fertilizers and factory equipment.

The purchases, totaling $250 million, are an effort of the nation to narrow its trade gap with the United States.

Taiwan is expected to have a surplus of $1.5 billion in its trade with the U.S. this year. □

Muscle Relaxant

HONG KONG — Peking has introduced for use in its hospitals a new muscle relaxant during abdominal operations. The new agent is obtained through methylation of an alkaloid extracted from a herbal medicine called *stephania tetrandra*, according to Hsinhua News Agency. □

ADVERTISE IN EAST/WEST

853 New Simplified Characters

HONG KONG — Peking announced further efforts to simplify the Chinese characters recently. With the approval of the State Council, the Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language issued a list of 853 simplified characters December 20.

According to Hsinhua News Agency, 248 simplified characters in this new list have already been popular in use among the people in China. The other 605 characters will be used experimentally in books, newspapers and journals throughout the country to canvas opinions for improvement.

Written Chinese, one of the world's oldest language, has more than 50,000 characters. Many of these characters have complicated strokes and are difficult to read, write and remember.

The current list of simplified characters was drawn from 4,500 commonly used characters.

In this list, the character "sick" drops from 10 to 5 strokes. 病疒

"Face" drops from 9 to 5 strokes. 面面

"Nail," a 10-stroke word, now has only 2 strokes. 釘丁

"Street" drops from 12 to 3 strokes. 街亍

"Snow," a 11-stroke word, has been simplified to 3 strokes. 雪彐

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Lincoln School Students on "Chinese Cowboy"

OAKLAND — "The Chinese Cowboy" — a drama and opera performed by students of the bilingual program of Lincoln Elementary School — will be shown on Oakland's cable television, Channel 12, January 12 at 6:30 p.m.

This drama is written by Yuen-Chuan Yang, directed by Sherlyn Chew and accompanied by Lincoln School's Chinese Orchestra — students playing Chinese musical instruments.

This TV program will be available for commercial TV stations' use. Persons or groups wishing to show this video tape should contact the Office of Bilingual Education, 831 East 14th Street, 2nd floor, Oakland, or phone 836-2622, ext. 626. □

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PROGRAM NOTES

Saturday Night Portrays New York Street Scene

John Travolta and Karen Lynn Gorney practice a dance step in preparation for a disco championship in Paramount Pictures' "Saturday Night Fever."

By RICHARD SPRINGER

"Saturday Night Fever" combines the rags to riches theme of "Rocky" with the down-to-earth New York street scene look of "Mean Streets." The finger-snapping disco music by the Bee Gees and the charismatic presence of John Travolta in the lead are other elements that make this film a sure box office winner.

Travolta plays a disco star who gradually comes to realize that there is more to life than the adulation he receives at the neighborhood disco and the companionship of his adolescent buddies. Karen Lynn Gorney is his disco partner who opens his mind to the vistas that await him uptown in New York.

The film tries to cover too much ground: a look at the disco scene, a love story, sub-plots about some disturbed friends of Travolta who look to him for guidance or love, street violence and the maturing of the major character. If "Saturday Night Fever" could have concentrated on one or two elements and pared away some of the others, it would have been a better film.

The film contains some very violent and a few other very sexist scenes, presumably so that the filmmakers can project an authentic picture of New York street life. But when the action is centered in the disco, the film lives up to its potential. The music, dancing and acting make "Saturday Night Fever" an exciting film.

COMEDIES

• Two recent comedies were two of the biggest disappointments of 1977. Gene Wilder's "The World's Greatest Lover" is an unfunny story of a bumbler who goes to Hollywood during a talent search for a rival to Valentino. Wilder acts and directs this one, and when this film, and Wilder's earlier effort "Sherlock Holmes's Smarter Brother," are considered, the conclusion is inescapable that Wilder is better off acting in Mel Brooks films like the "Producer," than in directing himself.

Richard Pryor fares a little better in "Which Way Is Up?", a remake of Lina Wertmuller's fine picture, "The Seduction of Mimi." Pryor does have his moments as the farmworker who gets mixed up with the Mafia and various women. The ending, however, is poorly handled and the laughs are few and far between.

The acting of Richard Dreyfuss and Marsha Mason and the writing of Neil Simon make "The Goodbye Girl" one of the best comedies of the year. Dreyfuss is perfect as the actor who comes into the life of a once-divorced, twice-jilted woman (Mason). Both jiltings were by actors and Dreyfuss has his hands full cracking the resistance and insecurities of the young woman and her precocious daughter. The film is a light, funny comedy that most would enjoy. □

HK Diversifies

HONG KONG — The government here is continuing its efforts to diversify the city's industry as Hong Kong is reeling from the shock of the European Economic Community (EEC) textiles restraint agreement recently. Textile is a major industry in Hong Kong. □

China Ballet Company Plans US Visit

NEW YORK — Peking's leading ballet company will pay its first visit to the United States this summer, performing in New York City, Washington, Minneapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco, according to its sponsors, the Metropolitan Opera and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations.

The Chinese ballet troupe is expected to present two programs: the full-length feature *The White-Haired Girl*, and excerpts from other ballets plus traditional Chinese instrumental music works.

The company will perform at the Metropolitan Opera July 5-15, at Wolf Trap Farm Park near Washington, July 18-22, Northrop Auditorium in Minneapolis, July 25-28, and in the West Coast August 1-5. Details of the West Coast visit are not yet complete.

Negotiations for the State Department-approved tour were instituted by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations two years ago. The Chinese troup will include 150 dancers and musicians. □

Brooklyn Museum Exhibits Chinese Peasant Paintings

NEW YORK — Eighty contemporary Chinese peasant paintings of the Hu County are on display at the Brooklyn Museum here under the sponsorship of the US-China People's Friendship Association.

A reception was held at the exhibition hall on December 15 for the occasion. Among the 2,600 persons present were leaders of the Friendship Association, Kathy Chamberlain, Fredric Kaplan, Gollobin and Wang Hao. Chen Ta-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation for the exhibition and peasant painter Chou Wen-teh also attended the reception. The exhibition will end January 22.

The peasant paintings will be exhibited at the Chinese Culture Center in San Francisco in February. □

Free Stress Workshop for the Elderly

SAN FRANCISCO — District Health Center #5 will offer a "coping with stress workshop" for seniors beginning January 20 and lasting six weeks at the center, 1351 24th Avenue.

To register, contact Lorna Phenix at 564-1291 between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. by January 16. Class is limited to 20. □

Huang Chen, New Culture Minister

HONG KONG—Huang Chen, former chief of China's Liaison Office in Washington, was appointed the minister of culture in Peking last month.

Huang, 69, recently published a ollection of sketches he had made during the Red Army's long march, which began in 1934. □

A Visit with Prof. Wei-ming Tu

By JOHN Y. LO

Professor Wei-ming Tu of the History Department of the University of California at Berkeley is one of the rare Chinese Americans articulating intellectual cultural issues affecting us here and now.

We are fortunate to have an opportunity to interview him at length. Last week, we printed the first part of our encounter, relating highlights of his personal experiences in America. This issue, he continues with his views of the Chinese American community.

We take this opportunity to thank Linda Greenhouse and Sara Chin for editorial assistance in the preparation of this article. —Ed.

* * *

Part II: A Chinese Scholar Focuses on the Chinese American Community

What was your first exposure to the American academic community?

As student on the East Coast, we found we knew very little about contemporary China. We organized a seminar group to study China from 1840 to modern times. Each member of the seminar group was to cover a ten-year period of this history, identifying key figures, major issues, and events of the time, as well as available materials for further reading. Most of the students were in natural sciences or nonhumanistic studies; no student was in social science, although some of the physicists later turned out to be self-taught sociologists.

I felt that many people in the greater New York area were hungry for similar ideas and knowledge. We therefore proposed that an association of editors and publishers of Chinese magazines outside China be organized. In a few weeks, we managed to invite the representatives of eighteen different magazines, altogether about two dozen interested people, to attend a workshop at Princeton. All of those present felt that a nationwide network of communication must be established for the Chinese students, but we did not know how to go about doing it.

Headquarters was set up in New York; and that was the first time we organized a real open conference on Chinese Americans. More than one hundred Asian Americans from the eastern United States participated in the event. That was my first exposure to the radicalization of Asian Americans.

OUTMODED

As you know, in 1967-68 Asian-Americans had just begun to organize themselves at Berkeley. It was then that I came to the realization that, being Chinese, could mean so many things to various groups and individuals. The yet-to-be-created ways of being human in a highly complex, pluralistic world was still dominated by an outmoded "melting pot," conformist ideology.

I knew that it was essential to build bridges among us, and to that end, our magazine was published with the title, *Bridge*. In the early days of its publication, although I had no previous knowledge about publishing, I was an enthusiastic supporter of the magazine.

FRAGMENTATION

However, it is agonizing to note that before long the tendency toward fragmentation became visible. Different political affiliations, cultural heritages, social backgrounds, class origins and educational degrees led to radically divergent perceptions of what to do and what order of priorities to follow. Many thought that only community work was of immediate relevance. Some became strongly identified with the Third World and argued that only international struggle was of lasting value and that America was only a part of the international scene. Some could only relate to people who spoke Cantonese; others felt impelled to find a Taiwanese identity distinguishable from an identification with China and there were those who associated only with others who accepted a certain ideological line.

Needless to say, several participants in our seminar were extremely active in the subsequent Tiao Yu-tai movement; and some may have even been instrumental in coordinating it. When the Tiao Yu-tai movement began, I had just come back from a trip around the world. At the time I was on leave from Princeton, spending one semester in the Center for the Study of World Religions at Harvard. Almost on the very day I returned to Cambridge, the first major rally — really a coalition of all factions — was taking place in New York in front of the United Nations building.

CONSENSUS

Now, for a brief moment in time — I think no more than four months — Chinese Americans, together with Chinese students in America and scholars of Chinese descent, including people of different ages, sex, social background, and political persuasion, all gathered together to work for a "patriotic" ideal. I remember well the occasion in Washington, D.C. on April 10, 1971, a very large rally. It was a memorable experience because of the gathering of several thousands of passionate but highly disciplined "Chinese" in the capitol. The participation was truly impressive, but unfortunately concensus in the Chinese community was short lived.

We soon began to see the emergence of conflicting political persuasions in response to external pressures. But the movement, even for a brief moment, signified that an implicit structure for consensus formulation, among concerned Chinese in the United States did exist. Through long distance calls from Princeton to Madison, and then from Madison to San Francisco, the leaders of the movement actually succeeded in organizing half a dozen major rallies involving thousands of people, with demonstrations staged throughout the country at roughly the same time.

POSSIBILITY

It was easy for some of us to form the wrong impression — that the Chinese community in America is really one, and that it can be mobilized as a united political force. Yet the very presence of the Tiao Yu-tai movement seems to indicate that the possibility is always there. There are underlying concerns shared by virtually every Chinese. They are not narrowly nationalistic, certainly not chauvinistic, but political in the best sense of the word. To me, a sense of ethnicity as a commitment to one's cultural as well as biological origins, is praiseworthy.

Prof. Wei-Ming Tu discusses with students outside Sather Gate. (B. Kliewe photo)

How would you place Berkeley in the broad matrix of American institutions of higher learning?

To begin with, most of the East Coast universities, such as the Ivy League schools, have historically been modeled on the Oxford-Cambridge style. They represented a Europe-centered world view and are determined to shape the young minds accordingly. But Berkeley, as a popular institution, is very much an American phenomenon. It is a public institution, presumably a realization of the American ideal of mass education.

Several distinctive features of Berkeley should be mentioned. Student activism is certainly one of them. It is related to a sense of alienation and also to a heightened political consciousness.

I think, paradoxically precisely because the University is significantly removed from the centers of power in the East, it can look at the decision-making process in America in a more critical light, and with an unusual sense of urgency. Since it is not an integral part of the Eastern Establishment, though several Berkeley professors do go to Washington frequently as consultants, it does not have any tangible relationship with the power structure in Washington. The kind of intimate association between Washington and Harvard during the Kennedy administration or between Columbia and Washington now, is completely absent.

COUNTERCULTURE

Partly because of this sense of remoteness and distance, Berkeley has become a capitol of the counterculture. Counterculture is a form of culture; it is not an anti-culture, but a different mode, a different style, or a different interpretation of culture.

That it may have far-reaching political implications has been amply demonstrated by the Berkeley response to the war in Vietnam as a national issue. Berkeley was among the first to meet that challenge. When Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons visited here in 1966, I still recall, he felt that development of the Free Speech Movement here at Berkeley could very well be understood as a localized phenomenon. He must have changed his mind by 1968 when Columbia became the "Berkeley" of New York.

Another distinctive feature of Berkeley is the very large percentage of Asian American students. The Chinatowns in San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento, as well as foreign students from Asia, may be responsible for this.

STAGGERING

Needless to say, Berkeley is also a reflection of the Bay Area as a whole, with its ethnic diversity, its Pacific connection, its predominantly wood-centered architectural design, its landscape and its heavy concentration of artists, designers, photographers, musicians, and free-lance writers. A sense of fluidity and impermanence is characteristic of the social life here. The number of bright and creative people I have encountered here, sometimes on the street, is truly staggering. Of course, if one fails to be really bright and creative one can always try to be eccentric.

Speaking of Telegraph Avenue, a colleague of mine once told me that the changing scenes there, especially viewed from Cody's Bookstore, constitute a fascinating chapter in American social history. If Harvard is a New England university with accents on England, and Princeton is a college designed to train gentlemen from the South, Berkeley is unquestionably a Californian phenomenon. No statistics reveal the mobility or restlessness of the sons and daughters of California more than the constantly shifting rates of student enrollment and composition on campus. In terms of percentages, we have more juniors and seniors, more transfers, more adults (including retired professionals and middle-aged returnees), more continuing students, and more street people than any of the Eastern universities can reasonably accommodate.

BOLD

However, "restlessness" can also create genuine possibilities for bold, sometimes wild, thinking.

The concentration of Tibetan lamas, Indian gurus, Zen masters, not to mention the largest assemblage of Christian theologians at the Graduate Theological Union on the hill, is a clear indication that not only is there coexistence of many conflicting styles of life here but also a tacit appreciation, at least a silent acceptance, of several fundamentally different modes of perceiving Reality or realities.

If we add well-established public institutes such as the De Young Museum, the Chinese Cultural Center, and the Asia Foundation, things Asian in general and Chinese in particular have contributed much to the diversity of the cultural scene in the Bay Area.

There are now more than twenty quality Chinese restaurants in the city of Berkeley. Some of them are so good that they can be favorably compared with first-rate restaurants in Taipei and Hong Kong. With such a broad social supporting system, it seems only natural that the University here offers a more comprehensive and balanced program in Asian studies than most of the Eastern universities do.

Shifting our attention for a moment to the community, it is a well-acknowledged fact that Chinese students coming from overseas do not usually intermix very much with local Chinese-American communities. What were your impressions and reactions in your first contacts with the Boston Chinese community? Have these first impressions persisted or changed over the years?

GAP

I think this is both a fascinating and an agonizing question, a question I've been thinking about for some time myself, and I think you are right that there is still a tremendous gap between Chinese students who came from Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Southeast Asia, and Chinese American students, or ABC's (American-born Chinese).

Age is one problem: the students who come from abroad are mainly pursuing graduate work in the natural sciences, while most Chinese American students are undergraduates in pre-med and the engineering school.

Another gap is the language. The foreign students and the Chinese-American students do not have a common language. Most of the people from Taiwan can't speak Cantonese. Those who come from Hong Kong do not necessarily speak Taishan. The majority of the Chinese Americans speak very little Mandarin and some of them do not even speak Cantonese. English is their native language, whereas many students who came here to study the natural sciences are still deficient in conversational English.

When I first arrived in Cambridge in 1962, I immediately tried to get in touch with Chinese students, especially Chinese Americans, in the Cambridge and Boston area. It was very difficult for me to establish a real rapport with them.

ESCAPED

One of the reasons was that the majority of them, especially students at Harvard, were almost exclusively preoccupied with the quest for success in American society, defined in terms of the established business values of the time. They wanted so much to become an integral part of the commonly accepted American way of life that many of them actually, or at least psychologically, escaped from their own community. So they really didn't want to get involved with people who presumably would remind them of their Chineseness. They really felt uneasy about that. In the Boston area, Chinese did not even constitute a visible minority and in the early sixties ethnic consciousness was generally considered in a negative light.

Nevertheless, I did manage to know and befriend several Chinese Americans and we even engaged ourselves in some cooperative effort in organizing discussions and panels to raise our social and cultural, if not political, consciousness.

RESENTED

But I was under the strong impression that almost all of them resented — I mean reacted quite negatively to — the fact that their parents, perhaps without much reflection or preparation, tried to impose a kind of Chineseness upon them, especially those of the second generation. They claimed that although their parents wanted them to learn Chinese, to know Chinese virtues and Chinese values, they themselves — for example, their behavioral patterns — were in some ways diametrically opposed to their articulated Chinese virtues of friendship, selflessness, communal living, and so forth.

It was a case of generation gap and also of rebellion against outmoded, or no longer exemplified traditional, cultural values in a new land. Some of them even exhibited a clear intention to escape from their past, to forget about their roots. And of course I was also in the process of searching for a new identity, a new way of examining my past in the light of my own American experience.

Prof. Wei-Ming Tu discusses with students at the Berkeley open-air cafeteria. (B. Kliewe photo)

BRIDGED

It is heartening to see that much of the gap between Chinese Americans and Chinese students in America has been bridged in the course of more than ten years. You don't find the same kind of inhibition of the Chinese Americans to know more about China culturally and politically. Indeed, there have been remarkable efforts to understand and appreciate the history of Chinese Americans as an important chapter both in American history and in Chinese history. For those Chinese students who have chosen to settle down in America — an overwhelming majority — I suppose many are confronted with the problem of raising their own ABC's.

My personal experience in this connection is terribly limited. But I do find that some of my first impressions have persisted.

Obviously, despite the physical presence of Chinatowns in the major cities, there is yet to develop a sense of community among the Chinese in America. There are simply too many gaps to even consider that being Chinese in America can be a generic term.

What are your views on the issue of identity crisis raised by certain native-born Chinese American students?

The notion of identity crisis is intended to describe a universal phenomenon. Erik Erikson was among the first to formulate a coherent interpretation of the problem of identity as a critical stage of human development. Presumably each human being is confronted with the danger of suffering from identity crisis in a certain period of his or her life history.

The question of who I am and where I am heading for cannot be answered once and for all. For most of us, foreign students in America, since we came here after we had already completed our college education, we should already have been through the kind of identity crisis psychologists talk about. However, the culture shock that we experience in America can also be connected in some way to a continuous reenactment of the identity crisis, posing questions about our Chineseness, and even our ways of being human.

The second-generation Chinese Americans are confronted with an identity crisis of a particular kind. Since my son is a second-generation Chinese American, I can sense the acuteness of this type of identity crisis which must not be understood simply in psychological and sociological terms.

The Chinese in America represent a minority, an extremely small minority, sometimes even a cultural nonentity. It is very difficult for a young Chinese American to identify himself or herself with a fully developed character or personality model. In this sense we are worse off than a black American, a Jewish American, or an Italian American.

STAGNATION

There is a tremendous sense of cultural stagnation among Chinese in America. It is very difficult to find Chinese cultural heroes in literature, art, philosophy, industry, politics, economics, or music. Therefore it is difficult for a second-generation young Chinese to emerge in America feeling self-assured and self-confident in the cultural realm.

It is difficult for an ABC to grow up asserting or even dreaming that 'I want to become a writer of the stature of Sam Wong or Linda Lee; I want to become an artist of the stature of Mr. Chang or Ms. Yang; I want to become a musician of the stature of John Wu or Mary Lu.' Of course, now we see the possibility of many new ways of being Chinese in America, and many Asian Americans in general and Chinese Americans in particular are making marvelous contributions in redefining their shared cultural heritage and their uniqueness as Chinese and as Americans in the New World.

With this kind of self-awareness and self-discovery, the possibility of a new type of group identity can also emerge. And with the emergence of a new communal identity, a great deal of creative energy can be generated. As a result, new symbolic forms, rooted in the concrete experience of the Chinese Americans, can hopefully begin to take on a broader significance.

What do you think about the relationship between the Chinese American community, and the Chinese scholars at the universities? Is there room for increased communications?

URGENT

Since there is almost no communication, the room for increasing communication is wide open and urgent.

I think there are a number of problems. Those who work in the academic community are mainly responsible for the gap. Curiously, according to one survey, based upon the attitudinal studies of the first-generation Indian scholars in America, even after some of them had been staying in America for three decades, they still consider themselves Indians, unrealistically believing that they will be returning very soon.

With this kind of mentality, many scholars from China prior to 1949, and from Taiwan shortly after that, still preferred to call themselves Chinese, even after having been naturalized American citizens for decades. It is very difficult for them to accept their existence as Chinese Americans to the same extent and in the same degree as the second- or third-generation Chinese Americans naturally do.

IMPERMANENCE

Partly because of this psychological gap, they have a sense of impermanence and of transitoriness. There is no perceived need for them to establish mutually beneficial communication with the Chinese community in America.

Certainly, they would visit Chinatown on a weekly basis, almost religiously. They would go there to buy food, eat at a favorite restaurant, and enjoy themselves, which perhaps constitutes the most meaningful part of their social life. They would make it a weekly ritual, or ceremony, like going to church, but outside of that they have almost nothing to do with the community there.

The situation in the Bay Area is much better than in New York. But there is room for improvement. Involving oneself in community work, writing articles for newspapers, volunteering one's time and efforts to set up communication channels, working with various kinds of voluntary organizations, teaching English to newly arrived Chinese, raising the level of cultural consciousness among young Chinese Americans — these kinds of activities have been done by too few academicians on too sporadic a basis. This is why we still do not have any well-established channels of communication.

We have to say that there are two or even three separate communities among the Chinese in America: those who are associated with universities; those with industries; and those who live in Chinatown.

It is desirable, and some would say imperative, that communications be established among them.

I think the model in San Francisco is promising. I am thinking about organizations which are designed to implement affirmative action, on a broad basis, especially those with the intention of recommending qualified Chinese for jobs at all levels in a bipartisan manner. Once you can identify an area that can, to a certain extent, bring all segments of the community together, communication channels can be easily established. The language gap should not present a serious problem.

BRIGHT

I think the future looks bright because people in the university community, who are politically more conscious of their roles as citizens in America and as members of the Chinese cultural community, have already begun to change their attitudes.

I also think that civic organizations such as the Chinese Culture Foundation are strategically suited to bring quality cultural programs to the heart of Chinatown. With exposure on both sides, the desire for communication should be greatly enhanced.

Unfortunately, there are simply too few scholars of Chinese origin in America that are in the humanities or social sciences. Since the majority of them are in applied sciences, the public image of a Chinese academician is a professor of engineering, highly sophisticated in his or her specialized field of inquiry in a somewhat self-imposed isolation from the broad cultural concerns of the society.

Ironically, the traditional Chinese idea of a rounded scholar, a sort of amateur painter, poet, calligrapher who was also a competent administrator and a conscientious community leader is now replaced by a narrowly defined professional.

EXTREME

Furthermore, scholars of Chinese descent have been swayed by short-term political considerations in their social life. Those who identify themselves with Taiwan are rarely in touch with those who are identified with the People's Republic of China. The outmoded ideology of political loyalty still features prominently in the minds of too many of us. Chinese academicians are political animals of an extreme sort. I wish they — myself included — could become more sensitive in cultural and social matters.

Indeed, we are desperately in need of an intellectual perspective which is critical of existing politics left and right. Such a perspective must come from a sense of cultural dignity and social autonomy rather than from merely a political expediency.

It is agonizing to note that some of the highly respected scholars, as spokesmen for the Chinese community in America, have so irresponsibly exercised their rights to comment on current events that they have lost all their credibility as concerned intellectuals. We might as well rely upon verbatim translation of *People's Daily* or *Central Daily* as guides for judgment if we want echoes of Party lines.

In recent years, there are also visible signs of polarization in Chinatowns. It seems that as the society further disintegrates, even a limited sense of community is bound to disappear. Before a new identity can emerge, established leadership in all sectors of life will be seriously challenged and traumatic events will follow. □

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EOE-M/F

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY — up to $842 a month depending on qualifications Typing reports, correspondence, operate office machines, 2 years of general office work and good typing skills, bilingual in Chinese/English. Deadline: Jan. 18, 1978. Call the Chinatown Resources Development Center, 615 Grant Avenue, 4th floor, San Francisco, CA 94108, 391-7583.

ACCOUNTING CLERK/PAYROLL — Part-time payroll clerk for progressive East Bay medical products company. Scheduled work hours are Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Light typing. The qualified applicant will have 1-2 years experience. Contact the Personnel Department, 849-1377. ANDROS INC., 2332 Fourth St., Berkeley, CA 94710. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

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SAFE Senior Escort Project has an opening for a bi-lingual Cantonese/English speaking Neighborhood Coordinator. Duties include setting up a Chinatown office, working with an advisory committee and community groups, supervising and training escorts, organizing outreach efforts, and handling all operational details. Experience working with seniors preferred.

The project will provide escorts for seniors to assure their safety wherever necessary. It will also operate in the Tenderloin, Hunters Point, and the Western Addition. There are job openings in the central administration for Project Director, Grant Administrator, Training and Evaluation Supervisor, and Executive Secretary. To apply send a resume and position applied for, before 1-20-78 to ESCORTS, c/o Chief of Police Charles Gain, 850 Bryant St., San Francisco, CA. 94103.

Copies of the job descriptions may be obtained in Chinatown at Self-Help for the Elderly, 3 Old Chinatown Lane from Anni Chung.

HEALTH EDUCATOR/TRAINEE — Tri-county health planning agency — Designs and implements health education programs for public, agency volunteers and staff. Requires knowledge of community organization, mass communication techniques, principles of belief systems and behavioral change able to work effectively with large and small groups. Requires MPH in health education and two years experience in research, program design and evaluation. Salary $14,000-$19,000. Contact Lynne Santos, West Bay Health Systems Agency, 215 Market St., 7th Floor, San Francisco. 543-4930. Applications must be received by 1/23/78. EOE-M/F

Personnel

The University of California, San Francisco, a major health sciences campus is seeking candidates for two key management level positions in Personnel. The campus has approximately 10,000 employees and consists of schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing, and Dentistry, a large teaching hospital and clinics, a Neuropsychiatric institute, and extensive medical research facilities.

PERSONNEL MANAGER

Manages, through subordinate supervisors, the campus' non-academic personnel programs, including policy development and administration, employment, position classification, wage and salary administration, unemployment insurance, employee benefits, personnel document processing and maintenance of personnel records. In addition, provides consultation and assistance to managers and employees on matters pertaining to interpretation and application of personnel policy; participates in preventive labor relations.

Requirements: 8-10 years successful professional experience in the management of large-scale personnel program including wage and salary administration, job classification, employment, policy and procedure administration, preferably in a health sciences or higher education environment. Undergraduate degree required. Graduate degree in Personnel or Business Administration desirable.

MANAGER, EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Serves as the official campus representative in management's dealings with recognized employee groups. Plans, implements, and supervises the campus-wide labor relations function, including meeting and conferring with recognized employee representatives, consulting with management personnel, processing grievances, preparing and presenting arbitration cases, preparing reports and records as required. Assists in preventive labor relations activities.

Requirements: 5-8 years labor relations experience with preference given to candidates who have dealt with a variety of unions in the public sector, including those representing professional and academic personnel. Undergraduate degree required. Graduate degree in Labor Economics or Personnel Administration desirable. Must have proven ability to function effectively in a multi-bargaining unit environment.

To apply for either of these positions, please submit a resume with salary history and references along with a cover letter specifying pertinent qualifications to: Mr. William Houze, c/o Chancellor's Office, Rm. 126S, Medical Sciences Building, 513 Parnassus Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94143. Resumes must be received by February 9, 1978.

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Management

MATERIEL MANAGER

The University of California, San Francisco, a major health sciences campus with approximately 10,000 employees consists of schools of Medicine, Pharmacy, Nursing and Dentistry, a large teaching hospital and clinics, a Neuropsychiatric institute, and extensive medical research facilities, is seeking candidates for this important position. The Materiel Manager reports to the Vice-Chancellor, Business and Fiscal Services, and manages through three subordinate supervisors the central materiel activity of the campus including purchasing, warehousing, equipment inventory control and receiving. Supervises a staff of 75 professional, technical and clerical personnel.

Maintains effective liaison with Personnel in hospitals and clinics, graduate schools, and laboratories involved in the procurement of highly specialized equipment and materiel. Assesses effectiveness of systems, plans, develops and implements new and revised systems and processes necessary for efficient delivery of services to campus users.

Requirements: 8-10 years successful management experience in the materiel field, including substantial involvement with electronic information systems.

Prefer experience in both industrial and a higher education setting. Requires undergraduate degree in business, industrial engineering or systems; PMA, APICS membership and CPM desirable. Must have outstanding communication skills and proven leadership ability, and be able to manage innovatively in a complex medical and educational environment.

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EVENTS

THUR., JAN. 12, 10, 11 a.m. and 2, 3, 4 p.m.
Film program for children at Chinatown Library, SF. (989-6770)

THUR., JAN. 12, 12-3 p.m.
Consumer Fraud Unit's Complaint-mobile at 5th Ave. & Clement, SF.

THUR., JAN. 12, 7 p.m.
Films on Asia: Hearts & Minds, D-200, Laney College, 900 Fallon St., Oakland.

THUR., JAN. 12, 7 p.m.
Public meeting on School District's redesign plan, Marina Jr. High, 3500 Fillmore, SF.

FRI., JAN. 13, 2:30-5 p.m.
Meeting with 3 Asian American women writers: Maxine Hong Kingston, Hisaye Yamamoto, Momoko Iko, UCLA Architecture Rm. 1102. Evening reception at Buenos Aires Rm. Sunset Canyon Recreation Ctr. at 5:30 p.m., L.A. (213) 825-1006.

SAT., JAN. 14, 9 a.m.
Asians Now! interviews Ping Yuen Tenants' Assn. representatives on KTVU Channel 2.

SAT., JAN. 14, 10 a.m.
Public meeting on School District's redesign plan, Francisco Jr. High, 2190 Powell, SF.

SAT., JAN. 14, 4 p.m.
Pac/Asian Coalition celebrates the Horse Year membership campaign at House of China, San Diego.

SAT., JAN. 14, 7 p.m.
Asian Am Bar Assn installation dinner/dance, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley. ($15/person, Dale Minami 893-9100, Michael Lee 788-7300)

SUN., JAN. 15, 7 p.m.
Chinese painting program on KTSF Channel 26, SF.

SUN., JAN. 15, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.
Benefit dance, sponsored by Anti-Bakke Coalition & I-Hotel Support Com. at Apumec Hall, 3256 E. 14th St., Oakland. (626-3131)

TUE., JAN. 17, 7 p.m.
Public meeting on School District's redesign proposal, Presidio Jr. High, 450 30th Ave., SF.

WED., JAN. 18, 2-5 p.m.
Annual Community Tea for everyone who works in and for the Chinatown-North Beach community, YWCA, 965 Clay, SF.

WED., JAN. 18, 5:15 p.m.
Lecture: "The Mouse and the Lion: The Future of Hong Kong" by L.Z. Yuan, World Affairs Council, 312 Sutter, SF. (reservation required: 982-2541)

WED., JAN. 18, 7 p.m.
Lecture on Sinkiang by Jack Chen, Chinese Culture Ctr., SF.

WED., JAN. 18, 8:30 p.m.
"Immigrants & Aliens" on KQEC-TV, Channel 32.

THUR., JAN. 19, 10:30 a.m. & 2:30 p.m.
Film program for pre-school ages 3-5, North Beach Library, 2000 Mason, SF.

THUR., JAN. 19, 12-3 p.m.
Consumer Fraud Unit's complaint-mobile at Stockton & Jackson, SF.

THUR., JAN. 19, 4 p.m.
Film program for ages 6 & up, North Beach Library, SF. (391-9473)

THUR., JAN. 19, 7 p.m.
Asia thru films: A City at Dawn — Saigon After Liberation, D-200, Laney College, 900 Fallon, Oakland.

FRI., JAN. 20, 8:30 p.m.
"Lingnan: Modern Chinese Painting" on KQEC Channel 32.

SAT., JAN. 21, 7 p.m.
Chinese Historical Society 15th anniversary dinner, Empress of China, SF. (391-1188)

TUE., JAN. 24, 4:30 p.m.
Community College Social Service Certificate Presentation Ceremony, Cameron House, 920 Sacramento, SF.

TUE., JAN. 24, 6:30 p.m.
Chinese for Affirmative Action annual meeting and buffet, McLaren Center, Univ. of SF. (398-8212)

WED., JAN. 25, 6:30 p.m.
Slide show/talk: "China Journey" by Carole & Henry H. Lee, Unitarian Center, Franklin at Geary, SF. (dinner/show $7.50 up, show at 8 p.m., $3, 397-0833)

WED., JAN. 25, 8:30 p.m.
SF Mime Troupe's "The Hotel Universe" at Civic Arts Theater, 1641 Locust, Walnut Creek. (939-0355)

THUR., JAN. 26, 12-3 p.m.
Complaint-mobile at 5th Ave. & Clement, SF.

FRI., JAN. 27, 8 p.m.
Poetry reading by Carol Lee Sanchez, SF Museum of Modern Art, Van Ness & McAllister, SF.

SAT., JAN.28, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.
Forum on Youth Needs, United Chinese Action at Chinese Culture Ctr., 750 Kearny, SF.

SAT., JAN. 28, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.
Conf. on Asian Am family exp., YWCA, 4161 Alma, Palo Alto. (494-0972)

EAST WEST

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Mastering One's Mother Tongue Guarantees Success in Second Language

By PETER CHIN-TANG WANG

People in and out of bilingual education all agree that students should learn English and learn it well. They differ, however, in approaches to achieving that goal.

Learning the primary language of the students, as part of a bilingual program, is one way of helping the limited-English speaking student learn.

To most of the students, only when they can understand the instruction can they learn math, English, science, and other subjects. When they do not understand or they have questions which they do not know how to ask in English, they cannot be interested in the subject matter. Furthermore, they can easily develop a feeling of being inferior under such conditions. But this is only one of several reasons for the use of the primary language of the student.

ENSURES

The teaching of Chinese in a Chinese bilingual program insures the full development of the students' proficiency in one language and, at the same time, the learning of another language. When a child's first language is not fully developed, he or she will have problems developing a second language. This reasoning is substantiated by the fact that many minority students today can neither speak their primary language nor English well. Their parents complain of such inability in parent advisory committee meetings.

Another reason is that the use of the primary language of the students allows the students to feel comfortable about school and to let them realize whatever they bring to school — their culture and language, are acceptable. In the monolingual English-only approach, students easily develop negative attitudes toward their family, their culture and themselves. Most often, they are silent and withdrawn in the classrooms and cannot or are reluctant to participate in the classroom activities. Once in a while, a kind-hearted teacher might try to encourage them a little. But if the boy or the girl can only give a timid yes or no answer after repeated efforts, the teacher's patience can only go so far.

These phenomena of being silent and withdrawn are also caused by cultural factors. The learning styles differ in the two cultures.

INITIATIVE

In Chinese school and families, the children are taught to be obedient, listen to their elders and memorize facts. So oral expression and performance is discouraged lest they argue with their parents or get their parents into political trouble, as could happen in their home country. But when they go to public schools here, they are urged to speak their opinions in front of the teacher and the whole class. They are encouraged to be creative and show initiative.

On the other hand, most Chinese students expect the teacher to tell them what is right and wrong. They are puzzled by the questions the teacher puts to them. They become lost when they are asked to make their own decision on wrong or right. When they do not understand the teaching approach and do not respond even though they know the answers, as a result they are regarded as mentally retarded and often left alone without the teacher's further assistance and attention. Or they may know the answers but are afraid of making mistakes in English, therefore losing face and being laughed at by the whole class.

BARRIER

Not only Chinese children, but also Chinese graduate students from Taiwan and Hong Kong suffer this cultural barrier. They study hard to look for the right answers. However, the professor may give them several answers or several questions without any solutions. The training here emphasizes the thinking process while the training in the home country emphasizes content, such as how many characters one knows, how many poems one can recite. These are the signs of being "well educated." They suffer many psychological conflicts of this type. They begin to doubt their ability and lose their confidence because they do not have a body of knowledge to hang on to.

DEFICIENCY

The results of the Chinese learning styles indicate a great deficiency in the oral performance of Chinese students. Two published studies (one by Gerald S. Lesser, one by Derald W. Sue and Barbara A. Kirk) have proved this deficiency. If these Chinese students do not express their ideas in their primary language, they will certainly have a harder time expressing themselves in a new language.

The deficiency in oral performance has a far-reaching and detrimental effect on Chinese students. They cannot get good scores on many subjects which require verbal skills. Worse yet, they cannot find better jobs later on because they cannot present and express themselves well in job interviews. That is why schools here emphasize oral performance and have speech therapists to help students. There are no speech therapists in schools in China. In the mainstream culture, the interpretation of deficiency in oral performance is low intelligence, lack of preparation for jobs, lack of confidence or incompetence. It is common to see a person who speaks poorly with good qualifications, and without a decent job. Thus, the improvement of children's oral performance is very important to the teachers and Chinese parents.

One of the better ways is bilingual education. In good Chinese bilingual classes that I have observed, the students actively participate in discussion in both English and Cantonese. Only when the student can speak in their primary language can they have the fluency to express themselves in another language.

This is why the use of the student's primary language in his or her education is crucial to the successful survival of an immigrant population. □

Over 400 seniors attended a Christmas program organized by the Self Help for the Elderly at the Chinese Culture Center December 17.

CONSUMER FORUM — California Department of Consumer Affairs

ENTERING A CONTRACT

Most people sign contracts without fully understanding the legal requirements they are involving themselves in. Small print or complicated legal language in a contract are often responsible for misleading the consumer. Whatever the reason, many problems can arise when a contract is signed and the facts aren't clearly understood by all the parties involved.

The important part of a contract comes before it is signed. These six rules should be followed:

1. Read and understand all of the contract.
2. If you don't understand it, ask someone you trust for help.
3. Make sure there are no blank spaces on the document.
4. Make an indication on the document if you signed it for someone else.
5. Make any needed changes and have everyone initial each change.
6. See that your copy and the seller's are exactly the same.

Always make sure that any oral promises are put on the contract in writing and remember to do some comparison shopping. You should deal with reliable, well-known merchants and always keep careful records.

HINTS FOR HOMEOWNERS
Fix It Yourself For Safety & Economy

EMERGENCIES — LEAKY PIPES

If you're the average homeowner, learning what to do when you have a leaky pipe can save you many dollars in damages to your home.

The first step is to shut off the water supply to the break. Make it a rule to know where the shutoff valves in your house or apartment are located. Valves are often under or near plumbing fixtures. The hot water supply for the entire house can generally be turned off at the hot water heater. If necessary, cut off all water in the house by closing the main water valve.

SHUT OFF OR SHIP OUT— The main shutoff will turn off all water in an emergency.

A good do-it-yourself manual will usually show you how to make emergency repairs. One that does this in clear, concise language has been compiled by the editors of Reader's Digest with the help of experts in every field. The "Fix-It-Yourself Manual" shows you how to fix 1,001 things that can go wrong around the house, and is available at bookstores.

Emergency repairs can range from taking temporary measures while waiting for the plumber, to making repairs that will last for years. But even minor leaks should be attended to promptly to prevent further damage. Leaks tend to enlarge over a period of time and dripping water can damage plaster, stain paint and wallpaper and create an electric hazard. Knowing what to do can not only save on repair bills, but on determining how much your house is worth when you're ready to sell it.

金山客批世情

☆求生本能

在印尼蠻荒叢林中渡過卅載原始生活之李光輝，最近接受花蓮一家觀光遊樂場之聘，現身說法，表演其求生經過，日薪爲新台幣三千元。

金山客曰：爲薪酬而表演，亦「求生」本能之一。

☆白禍

「白粉」流行加省，吸食者十一萬人，每年消耗金錢十五億元。

金山客曰：是否可稱之爲「白禍」。

☆諧星殞落

一代諧星差利卓別麟於去年聖誕節晨無疾而終。

金山客曰：基督誕生，諧星殞落。差利選此日逝去，是否「死都開玩笑」？

☆先遣部隊

兩名英國科學家謂流行性感冒細菌係由外太空傳來。

金山客曰：是否乃「星球戰爭」之先遣部隊？

※童叟無欺

顧客：呢對皮鞋響第二的商店賣二十元，點解你呢度賣貴十元重話童叟無欺添！

老板：請問先生貴庚？

顧客：今年三十歲。唔通買鞋都要講年紀嘅！

老板：因爲你卅歲係屬中年人，童叟無欺並唔包括你在內。

得啖笑□□□ 現場錄音

有獎猜謎

歡迎讀者參加猜謎遊戲，謎底下期揭曉。可將答案及姓名地址寫在明信片上寄來，但必要在下期出版前寄出。由本報每期齊集抽出五名給獎。本期獎品是（余卓雄著靈芝）一册。

(一)一棵廡，多樹枝，雨淋就開花。（猜物一）

(二)十分動聽。（猜字一）

(三)本地方言。（猜字一）

× × ×

上期謎底：(一)茶壺。(二)鸚鵡。(三)蝸牛。

本報代售
成語選譯
（每本二元，另加郵雜費六角。）

英國學府雜寫

葉洛

英國是一個非常重視門第的社會，甚至在教育方面也不例外。

本來，英國實行免費教育，一般兒童只要達到適學年齡，便可免費進入學校唸書，直至完成中學階段爲止，但是那些官辦的免費學校，教育水平却很低，和那些私立的「公共學校」相差很遠，因此多年來反應冷淡，在一些人眼中，這些學校只有二、三流的水準。

至於那些「公共學校」，多由一些社團或大亨出資興辦，雖然名爲「公共」，其實，則是只開放給有錢人家子弟就讀，比較貼切的稱呼應是「貴族學府」。這些學校有一個綽號：「舊領帶學校」，一個在求學階段的少年，假如衣領結上一條「舊領帶」，走起路來也好像威風凜凜，儼然是個小紳士，而父母能有一個這樣的兒子，也眞是滿門生光。爲了這條「舊領帶」，富有人家的父母，不惜托人事、送禮物、掏腰包，想盡各種方法，因爲進入「貴族學校」讀書，便是將來飛黃騰達的開端。

事實上，長期以來英國的貴族學校便是一道攀登上流社會的階梯。據倫敦最近出版的刊物「公共學校世界」說，在六十年代，從貴族學校出來的學生，奪去逾五分之二的高級公務員職位和三分之二的外交事務職位。一九六七年，英格蘭銀行的董事們，有四分之三是貴族學校畢業生。至於其他方面，英格蘭教會的主教佔去四分之三，王室顧問、法官和律師佔去五分之四，名醫生佔去三分之二，大公司董事佔去四分之三，難怪貴族學校的學位那樣吃香了。

這些貴族學府，大都有數百年的歷史，若校史愈久，其聲名也愈響。如伊頓、哈羅、威斯敏斯特、溫切斯特、拉格比、施魯斯伯里等，都是數一數二的名門學府，這類學校的師資無疑是一流的，擁有規模宏大的實驗室、圖書館和良好的教學設備，它們所收的學生要在學校寄宿，逢遇末假期，才放假回家。

近年來，英國經濟每況愈下，隨着通貨膨脹，貴族學校的學費也年年遞增。例如，在四十年代，聖保羅學校的學費是每個學期十五英鎊，如今這家學校的每年學費超過八百英鎊；最貴族化的「公共學校」每年學費更高達二千五百英鎊，雖然如此，但排隊希望擠進這些名門學府的兒童仍然大不乏人。每年收費一千八百英鎊的溫切斯特公學的校長曾經感喟說：「我眞不知道人們怎有能力負擔。許多人爲供子女求學，可能用罄他們辛苦的積蓄。」實際上，能使子女進入上述學校就讀的人家，一般已是家境較好的了，對於普羅大衆來說，學府之門眞是高不可攀，人們只好退而思其次，把子女送往官辦的「直接補助學校」或「普通中學」去就讀，這兩類學校雖然不收費用，但入學條件却很苛刻，而且教學水準不高。

在門第觀念的影響下，甚至許多普通的職業和工商業，也都講究在甚麼學校唸書，有些老闆只僱用伊頓、牛津或溫切斯特、劍橋的畢業生，其他學校的學生則只能叨陪末席了。

英國通訊

古戰場赤壁勝跡

甘戈

湖北省境內的長江兩岸，有兩個赤壁，一個是蘇東坡曾泛舟月下，寫了著名的「前赤壁賦」和「後赤壁賦」的東坡赤壁；另一個是諸葛亮借東風，周瑜火燒曹兵八十餘萬的古戰場赤壁。前者在武漢下游的黃州，因而又叫黃州赤壁，後者在武漢上游的蒲圻縣（原屬嘉魚縣）。這兩個赤壁，過往人們常弄不清楚。早在明代，歷史學家胡珪在「赤壁考」一文中就曾這樣寫道：「蘇子瞻所遊乃黃州城外赤鼻磯，當時誤以爲周郎赤壁耳。」其實，二赤壁之間相去竟有四百里。

蒲圻是個水鄉澤國的濱江平原，赤壁山挺立在平原靠江的中心，磯頭直插江心，長江從下流過，驚濤拍岸有聲。赤壁山勢不高，山上亂石嶙峋，臨江石崖上刻有「赤壁」兩個大字，相傳爲周瑜所書。大字下面有敍述「赤壁之戰」故事的碑文，江邊還刻有摩崖石刻，爲歷代文人雅士凭弔古人所作。

赤壁磯背後的南屏山，相傳爲當年諸葛亮「借東風」之處，那裏大石護坡，石階層層，青松參天，古白環繞。還有後人紀念武侯而建的「武侯宮」，古廟已收復一新，殿裏安放着劉備、諸葛亮、關羽、張飛的全身塑像，并陳列着一九五二年在南屏山下掘出的許多箭頭。「武侯宮」旁還興建了設計精巧的「東風閣」，保存着當年三國鏖戰的一千多種出土文物。

在赤壁磯頭盡處，遠眺那當年「烽火彌天」的古戰場，可見到當年周瑜陳兵破曹的陸石（現名陸溪口）；江北昔年曹操和周瑜對壘的烏林；南岸有黃蓋駐紮水師的黃蓋湖。赤壁脚下有一條高大的長堤伸向東西兩端，屏障着赤壁周圍的沃野田園，簇擁着波瀾浩瀚的長江，這又是近代才得見的新畫圖。

風景秀麗的金鷲山與赤壁山、南屏山相連，山上有一座「鳳雛庵」，傳說是龐統閱讀兵書之處。庵的周圍古木參天，庵前有兩棵高齡數百年，圍大丈許的白果樹。此外，赤壁周圍還有周郎橋、吳誠、呂蒙城、石頭關等三國遺址，是當年吳軍的駐地。

新西蘭土著——毛利人

銘文

毛利人是新西蘭的土著民族，在新西蘭三百萬人口中，毛利人約三十萬，佔全國人口的十分之一。可是，毛利人却有着悠久的歷史。一八四〇年新西蘭淪爲英國殖民地之前，新西蘭南北各島早已住有毛利人的許多部落，他們用磨製的石器、木器、骨器來從事漁獵生活，種植芋類，人口不斷增長，同時也創造和發展了自己的文化。

從人類學觀點來看，毛利人和居住在南太平洋島嶼上的波利尼西亞人同屬一個種類。大約在一千多年前，波利尼西亞人從塔希提島出發，乘獨木舟，利用季節風飄流到新西蘭，并定居下來，成了新西蘭最早的居民。在毛利人中流傳着一首歌謠，歌詞中敍述他們的祖先航海遷移的故事。

因爲過去毛利人只有語言，沒有文字，所以他們利用許多富有神話色彩的歷史傳說來敍述自己的歷史。除此之外，他們在木頭上刻下記號，記載其家族的情況，流傳至今，便形成了獨特的毛利木雕。毛利木雕是毛利藝術的精髓，目前新西蘭有一位最有名望的毛利雕刻家，名叫漢恩·泰波，年逾六旬，終身從事毛利雕刻，具有很高的藝術成就，他用毛利語寫了一本關於毛利雕刻的書，系統地介紹這一藝術的起源和發展。

毛利人有紋身的習慣，喜歡在皮膚上刺上對稱的花紋，部族首領們在臉上刺花紋，女的則在下頦刺花紋。他們佩戴用貝殼或骨頭製成的項鍊、耳墜，穿着草製的圍腰、披肩，這些都是在長期的勞動作息中逐漸形成的民族特色。毛利人是一個能歌善舞的民族，舞蹈內容以表現生活爲主，道具簡單，女的用「帕關」球（球形，大小如小孩玩的皮球，用白布包裹，繫着紅纓，跳舞時揮動，形成條條弧形），男的赤手空拳，有的手持長矛，動作剛勁，節奏明快。

毛利人善於造船建屋，并在建築上雕刻圖案，非常精細美觀。毛利村寨大致可分爲三部份：會議廳、住房和貯藏室，會議廳是用高大杉木鋸成的厚板蓋成「人」字形的屋子，每條柱上刻有各種圖案，大都爲記敍他們自己歷史的古老傳統。舉行隆重的典禮、集會和娛樂活動時，大家都集合到此，實際上是毛利人的活動中心。毛利人的住房以蒲草和棕櫚樹枝搭成，屋頂低矮，結構簡單。貯藏室有兩種，一種是存放工具的，類似中國雲南傣族所住的高脚竹樓，但矮小得多；一種是爲部落長存放食物的，離地面很高，就像雜技家用竹桿頂着椅子一樣。

世界第一角

浮世漫錄

蔣覺夫

二十四、「瞻前顧後」

我有十餘年的駕駛汽車的經驗，也有關于汽車機械的相當知識。但經過三十年的戰亂及政治波動，在國外的顛簸生活中，久未自己再駕駛汽車了，當然也不熟悉近年新型汽車的結構。來到美國後又有駕車的需要，不得不重新學起來，發現新式汽車大不同于舊日的車子，操縱起來方便不少，進退自如，安全設備改良甚多，使駕駛者感覺十分舒適，也很省力。唯一的困難就是要駕駛人『瞻前顧後』。昔日行車祇有一項靠左或靠右的規定，在鬧市一般不准越過前行的車輛，注意兩旁行人橫穿馬路，如果能應付這些要求，大概不致發生事故了。現在的交通情況大異于往昔，在美國的大城市中，主要大道在中間築起一條分界柵欄，隔離了來往的車潮，防止兩車迎頭相撞，在上下行車分界的每一邊，劃出數條行車路綫，少則兩三條，多至五六條，車在這些並行的路綫中行駛，如果有必要轉入左或右的一條路綫時，駕車人必須『瞻前顧後』，否則難免發生事故。

初來美國時，在車中常見駕駛者回頭向後看，我很感驚奇，昔日駕車人不准回頭望後面的，認爲向後望就顧不了前面，車中已裝着反光鏡，可以看到後面的車輛，不須『瞻前顧後』。那時沒有並行的左右行車路綫，越過前行車輛常犯交通規則，可說是單綫行車，如今是多綫行車，情況大不相同，當然必須注意到前後左右的四方了。

從駕駛車輛的『瞻前顧後』，我聯想到對生活的態度。年輕人多數祇瞻前，打算未來的生活，中年人常瞻前顧後，不滿足以往的生活，希望有所改進，老年人則常顧後，追憶舊日的生活，今不如昔則搖首歎息，昔不如今則不願舊事重提，不告訴子女，但在潛意識中總覺得怨恨難消。這種現象在華裔家庭中似乎很普遍，加深了父母及子女兩代間的隔膜，對整個華人社會來說，這種隔膜不但分化了家庭成員，而且給年輕的一代很深重的本體失落感。

我們經常往來的一些人，可說生活在華人社會中，爲華裔社團服務，但有時感覺到我們處在夾縫中，不能眞正緊密聯系老少的兩代。有些青年完全接觸不到中國的傳統文化，對西方複雜的各民族傳統文化也難于瞭解，摸索着自己前進的道路，末了還是要老一代的幫助，知道自己的根源，再努力創造將來的新生活。

（待續）

短聞

☆華埠耆英會會址爲四海公司收回，宣告停辦。現安老自助處徵得華埠女青年會合作，借用該會地點續爲耆英服務，辦免費午餐、煲粥、工藝班、免費理髮及各項文娛活動。並望社區商號人士捐款及惠物以支援此項工作云。

☆華埠沙加緬度街青年會爲七至十三歲兒童舉辦課餘補習班及康樂活動。時間爲每星期二、三、四下午三至六時。詳情可電九八二四四一二與黃紫蓮洽詢。

☆陳依範教授最近出版新疆報導一書，定本月十八日星期三七時在中華文化中心演講「新疆近貌」。會員免費入場，非會員樂助一元半。

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中國太空科技之謎

（美）J奧貝克　劉薇摘譯

中國在未來五年內將會以世界第三個最先進太空科技的國家姿態出現。

當一些其他國家：如法國、日本、澳洲等正可能在他們的太空努力中尋求聲望、科學知識及技術時，中國已具備了能力及動力等條件，作大型的太空探討計劃。

在一九七〇年初，中國成功地進入太空，把一顆四百磅重的探測衛星放置在一個高的軌道上，每一百一十分鐘圍繞地球一週。這顆衛星能以數字綜合方法，演奏「東方紅」；全球各地收短波的聽衆都很容易收聽這首曲子，直到數星期後衛星內的電池用完爲止。就這樣，中國戲劇化地在太空科學中闖出了名堂。

第二顆人造衛星發射於一年後，有一個靠太陽能的信標，至今依然聽到。但是差不多四年後，中國才再次宣佈另一個太空發射，在此段期間內，觀察家推測一九七〇——七一年的衛星發射只是爲宣傳用的大旗而已。

無論如何，一九七五年三個衛星的發射都是在短期內一連串舉行的。這些成就對一些過去的問題提供了答案。

中國的計劃將是謙恭、有節制的，雖然中國政策一向是保持着「東方式」的神秘（它的太空計劃也不例外），現在很清楚可以看到它之要進入太空并非只爲炫耀力量那麼簡單。

當三枚衛星中的第二枚於一九七五年安全回收時，西方推測的焦點是中國會準備發射一些配備人員的太空交通工具的可能性。

這個猜謎遊戲被北京去年初報章上的一篇文章再次點燃起來。文章的作者認爲衛星的回返地球是打開載人衛星的科技發展上的重要一頁。

中國的太空眞正實力究竟是怎樣？西德堡振姆天文台的卡曼斯基曾經預言，一顆載人的中國衛星會隨時發射的了。其他消息來源也同意這個說法。不過，眞正的事實和數字——關於中國的力量，它的火箭發射位置，它的先進太空科學家，以及它最終的目的等資料却很少。

正如其他國家一樣，中國的太空發射器是軍用導彈的變奏。自從一九六四年它試爆了第一個原子彈，及在一九六七年試爆了一個氫彈以來，中國政府很堅決地要建立長程核導彈，其力量足以阻嚇可能的攻擊者。

由於蘇聯被認爲是當前最嚴重的威脅，發展中程導彈便成爲首要任務。與此同時，多階段洲際導彈的研究也在進展。這種射程超過三千五百哩的導彈可達蘇聯境內及亞洲上的任何一點。

中國的太空計劃的主持人不能否認是他們最先進的火箭科學家錢學森博士，一個六十多歲的傑出專家。二十五年前，錢氏在美國是一個早已享有盛名的導彈專家。

另一位名噪西方的物理學家周培源教授看來也與太空計劃有關。今天周氏是中國科技協會副主席，他曾於一九七五年與其他五位同業接受美國政府邀請參觀好幾個美國第一流的太空火箭研究中心。

中國衛星的建設性活動是對蘇聯的攝影。北京軍事領導需要了解有關蘇聯軍隊在中國邊境的實力及部署。

分析家似乎傾向一九七五年太空發射是與這方面的意圖相符的：北京宣稱回收了的衛星中國四號，實際上還留下它的主要部份在軌道上，送回地球的顯然只是一個大約大得可以裝載照片而非飛行員的外殼。

不管怎樣，有二至四噸衛星負荷量的中國最大的火箭能夠支持很多系統，而非單只是拍取偵察圖片用的系統。早期認爲中國已在發展太空人的計劃，雖然是基於一九七五年太空發射的錯誤分析，但這計劃仍可能終成事實。

因此，人們不應感到在將來的幾年內驚奇地看到中國人造衛星在次軌道飛行，且可持續幾星期的軌道偵察計劃，具有可摧毀間諜衛星的衛星截擊器，及可能進行月球、甚至星際試探等。

惠州發現北宋古窰址

鉞閱

惠州市窰頭山地區在去年九月發現了一處規模很大的北宋古窰址，發掘出大批文物，其中有瓷器、窰具和銅錢等。

窰頭山西距惠州市約三公里，是由三處廢窰址堆積而成。山脚四週到處都有破爛窰具和各種釉色的殘瓷片，靠近窰址三、四公里長的公路兩旁，也能斷續見到窰具和破瓷碎片，可以想見當年的窰業盛況。

從窰身和山崗傾斜坡度來看，那是一處從南向北伸延的長條斜坡階級窰，建築在窰具和瓷器廢品堆積層之上。火膛、前後段窰床、後壁和煙道已被挖毀，僅存中段窰身。窰床前後爲火廂，是燒窰時增加窰溫的燃燒室。窰室用雙隅磚直放順砌，其後再加附一層耐火土。窰底用黃褐色沙土夯打而成，窰頂已全部塌毀。窰內壁黏附一層很厚的墨綠色琉璃。

窰內上下的堆積層可分七層。第一層是灰褐色表土，上面野草雜樹叢生，內含數量極少的青白釉、醬品釉瓷碗、罐碎片。第二層是黃褐色土層，內含少量匣鉢和青釉、青白釉、淡灰釉瓷碗、碟碎片與殘破窰磚。在這一層挖掘出二百十一公斤古代銅錢。第三層是窰頂塌磚、窰具、瓷片和黃土互相混合的堆積層。第四層是殘窰床所在的堆積層，包含物有匣鉢、渣餅、墊環、碗、碟、瓶、壺、杯、盞等。第五層是細沙和草木灰堆積層。可知當時燒窰的燃料，主要是用草木。窰底之下爲第六層，全部都是窰具和碎瓷片堆積而成。第七層是黃色土層，沒有發現本窰產品。在北面，距殘窰床約十米的同一地層中，發現一處已被破壞的唐代磚室墓和一件唐代青黃釉四耳罐殘片。

出土的瓷器有碗、碟、盞、杯、盅、罐、壺、瓶、爐、器蓋、瓷枕、小狗、彈丸、吹雀、小葫蘆和雕塑類件等共四百九十三件；窰具有匣鉢蓋、渣餅、墊杯、試片、擂鉢、坎臼和擂杵等共一百六十件；銅錢共二百十一公斤，錢幣都穿繩成串，整齊并列，共疊五層。經初步鑑定全部都是漢至宋代錢。

據中國考古學家從這批出土銅錢的年代和入土的時間推斷，這個窰址的廢棄年代應早於南宋初年。從出土的一件唐代青黃釉半陶瓷的四耳罐殘口沿，估計廢窰堆積層最下一層的唐代磚室墓是在建築窰灶的時候破壞的，因此推斷建築窰灶是在唐代之後。即窰址的年代上不會到唐，下也不會晚於南宋。

中國考古學家認爲，從窰身前後殘存火廂觀察，這是一座長形斜坡階級窰，結構和一九七二年潮州筆架山發掘的北宋階級窰大致相同。這就說明早在北宋時期，潮州、惠州不但已經使用階級窰灶，而且已有相當的規模。過去廣東發現的宋窰一般都是依山勢的傾斜坡度而建，而這座窰灶却整座建築在窰具碎瓷廢品堆積層之上，這是過去窰灶建築設計上極爲罕見的。從窰壁黏附的一層很厚的墨綠色琉璃來看，這座窰灶結構良好，燒瓷時間很長，說明了當時該地窰工已有較高的技術水平。

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南非的「黑人定居區」

尹謙

新聞

在非洲最南部的南非（阿扎尼亞），現有人口二千四百九十萬，其中黑人一千七百七十萬，白人四百二十萬。但是政權却掌握在白人手中（一九六一年，白人種族主義者成立了所謂「南非共和國」）。白人擁有南非土地總面積的百分之八十七點一，佔據了所有的城市、工業中心、礦山以及原料產地和肥沃的耕地。以班圖族爲主的南非黑人，却被推行極端種族歧視和種族隔離的白人政權圈禁在十個「黑人定居區」裏；分散在城市的黑人也絕大部份集中居住在另一種形式的「黑人區」——貧民窟中，過着悲慘的非人生活。

偏僻而貧瘠的「黑人定居區」，雖美其名曰「班圖斯坦」（意即「班圖家園」），但在這些禁區裏面，限制、剝奪黑人權利的「種族隔離法」、「通行證法」等歧視法令就達到一百多條。黑人居民不經南非白人當局批准，不得擅自離開「家園」。稍有不如白人當政者之意，黑人就隨時遭到無理的逮捕與拘禁。

「班圖斯坦」土地貧瘠、資源缺乏，經濟落後。就連南非白人政權的一項官方報告也承認，「黑人定居區」的土地有百分之三十是嚴重的貧瘠地；百分之四十四是中等程度的貧瘠地。在那裏，黑人居民擠擁地住在陰暗、破陋的住屋中，疾病很多，嬰兒死亡率常達百分之二十。

南非白人政權在「黑人定居區」外圍設立了一些所謂「邊區工業」，千方百計榨取黑人的廉價勞力。英國「觀察家報」記者尼爾·埃斯基森曾獲得批准參觀過一個「班圖斯坦」地區。據他報道，那裏的人口約有八萬，大都是婦孺老弱，所有的壯男勞動力都流落在外當流動工去了，有的當白人家庭的臨時工，有的當修路工，有的在白人農場當僱工。法律規定流動工人不准攜帶家眷，所以這些流動工人長期背井離家，到處出賣勞力。

索韋托是南非最大城市約翰內斯堡附近的一個城鎮，是黑人集中居住的一個地區，人口近一百萬。這裏是南非種族隔離的一個縮影。

在索韋托，絕大多數房屋又小又髒，看起來，活像一排排的火柴盒。在這個巨大的貧民窟裏，街道狹窄，疫症流行，有電力供應的房屋不到四分之一，有自來水供應的只有一半。

即使如此，由於有「通行證法」的限制，黑人不得自由進住索韋托。一個黑人如果要遷入索韋托，他必須不間斷地在白人工廠或礦山中工作十五年以上，而其中十年必須是同一僱主。

早在公元三世紀就定居於南非、公元五世紀就發明了煉鐵技術，創造了自己的文化的非洲班圖族人，是一個勤勞勇敢的民族，他們是不甘於永遠受壓迫被歧視的。去年六月，索韋托黑人學生爲抗議種族隔離，舉行了一次大規模的示威遊行。這次行動雖受到南非白人政權的武力鎮壓，有一百七十多人被殺害，一千多人受傷，但班圖族人的怒火并沒有被撲熄；同年八月，索韋托的非洲工人又接連舉行了聲勢浩大的罷工。南非的黑人正在不斷覺醒中！

台南古跡談

草禺

台灣內外

在台灣，台南是名勝古跡最多的地方。這是由於民族英雄鄭成功當年驅走荷蘭人，收復台灣，是從台南登陸的。其後，鄭成功更積極開發台南，使之成爲當年台灣政治、經濟、文化中心。因此，台南遺留至今的古跡確實不少，比較重要的有延平郡王祠、赤嵌樓、安平古堡……等。

台南延平郡王祠，座落於台南市開山路，亦稱爲鄭成功廟。整座祠宇佔地爲九千四百坪，祠門呈花園門狀，上雕正楷「明延平郡王祠」六大字。祠內建築可分爲兩大部份，右爲鄭成功祠，左爲台南市文物館。鄭成功祠的建築匠工、雕琢風格，與中國一般寺廟大致雷同。祠堂內中間正殿，供奉有鄭成功及其部將的塑像，顯得頗爲莊嚴。庭院裏古木參天，有高大榕樹數棵，傳說已有三百多年樹齡了。祠堂後側前些年還有一棵相傳是鄭氏手植的古梅，但現已凋萎無存。

延平郡王祠左邊的台南文物館，陳列着台灣島成長的過程，包涵歷史、地理、人文等知識。館內設有地理模型，塑造有台灣古生物形態、台灣島地形遭受風化侵蝕變形的過程，更有一些古生物的化石。此外，還有不少明、清兩代的歷史文物。只是這個頗有意義的文物館并未受到台灣當局的重視，它只是台灣大學考古學系負責管理，過去附設在赤嵌樓。據台灣報紙說，在一九六四年時，「赤嵌樓因年深月久，樑柱朽腐……當時文物館則移於現在之延平郡王祠內迄今寄人籬下」；「別說外來的遊客不易找到，就是住在台南市的人們還是有很多不知道」。

在台南的古跡中，赤嵌樓由於位在市中心區，故較爲人所知。赤嵌樓建於公元一六五三年，又稱爲紅毛樓，是當年荷蘭人統治台灣的指揮塔。公元一六六一年，鄭成功率軍收復台灣，攻陷赤嵌樓，將之改爲承天府，是籌劃軍機的要地。

此樓的建築頗具匠心，是用煉瓦和牡蠣灰混合砌成，甚爲堅固。整座建築，下半截像城牆，上面則是兩層的中國樓台式的屋宇。城下門前陳列着一尊荷蘭古炮，炮身斑駁。踏進大門，首先見到的是一列九座的石碑。據說，這是清朝乾隆皇帝所頒賜的紀功碑，碑文由乾隆親撰，四座刻的是滿文，四座是漢文，一座是滿、漢兩種文字同刻的。碑身高三尺以上，頗有歷史研究價值。可惜碑文經日曬雨淋，兼遭污染而模糊不清了。再內進是陳列館，陳列着一些鐵盔甲、探簽、古代衣飾、磚瓦、磁器等古物。但據台灣報紙說，赤嵌樓最吸引人的地方，不是這些古物，而是一處神秘古井。傳說這口古井可直通台南的另一古跡——安平古堡。

安平古堡，是荷蘭人當年統治台灣的政治中心，原名爲熱蘭遮城。一六六一年鄭成功率軍收復台灣，先陷赤嵌城，後圍熱蘭遮城，迫使荷蘭人投降，自此改名安平古堡。

安平古堡經歷代滄桑，現存的已非當日原樣了。據台灣報紙說，古堡於清代乾隆年間已迭遭破壞；日據時期，日本人爲了興建海關人員宿舍，亦將城內殘存的荷蘭式建築物全部毀掉。因此，昔日鄭成功收復古堡的歷史事跡，所能回溯的只剩下古堡旁的那幾尊大砲。若再要訪古尋幽，就只好到古堡對面，那兒尚保留有一段古城牆，據說是三百多年前熱蘭遮城內城古牆僅存的遺跡，高達三丈，是用糯米、糖漿、蚵殼灰、三合土砌磚而成，構造頗爲堅固。城牆上古樹蒼鬱，不但古趣盎然，且令人有壯麗挺拔的感受，尤其是由安北路的方向走來，在臨近古堡時的崎嶇小徑中愈發覺得此城牆確有一種肅穆的古味。

除上述幾處古跡外，台南尚有億載金城、五妃廟、開元寺、法華寺、竹溪禪寺……等多處古跡。

中國的推拿療法

利生

推拿又稱按摩，是中國民間流傳的一種防治疾病方法，和針灸一樣有着十分久遠的歷史。

據初步統計，推拿的特定手法不下一百幾十種，常用的就有二三十種之多，如推法、拿法、按法、摩法、搖法、扳法、背法和拔伸法等，說是手法，却也包括用頭頂腳踩的，如醫生用頭頂病人腰脊的頭頂法，又如讓病人俯臥，在其胸前和腹部各墊上枕頭，使腰部騰空，然後由醫生站在病人腰部用單足或雙足進行彈跳的踩蹻法。

在推拿臨床中，醫生除了憑借自己靈巧的雙手，還經常使用油膏和浸出液之類的藥物。這種在患處塗上藥物後再施行推拿的方法，稱之爲膏摩。膏摩在隋唐時期就很盛行，當時藥膏的種類已有不少，如木防己膏、莽草膏、丹參膏等。在清代也有不少用藥物進行按摩的記載，如煎抹、炒熨等。目前在臨床上常用的藥物有冬青膏、紅花油、舒筋活絡藥水和滑石粉，在小兒推拿時則常用葱羌汁等。這樣既可防止皮膚的破損，也利於手法的施行。還可使手法和藥物的功效相得益彰，以加強療效。

在推拿時還可借助一些器具，如小說「紅樓夢」第五十三回中講到的「美人拳」，就是用皮革或木頭製成的長柄小棰，它可代替拳頭，用來捶擊腰背、肢體，以解除腰背痠痛和肢體疲乏。而現在推拿手法中所說的棒擊法，則是用桑枝和紙、線、布纏裹成一握粗細、富有彈性的桑枝棒擊打肢體；至於鴨蛋推，就是用青殼鴨蛋數隻，和中藥荊芥同煮後，取蛋乘熱在肢體上滾動，以治療小孩風寒發熱、驚風和腹脹等症。

爲何推拿能夠治病呢？中醫學說認爲，人體五臟六腑、四肢百骸、皮肉筋脈的正常生理活動，離不開經絡的聯絡和傳導作用；而全身的皮肉筋脈、肢體骨骼必須得到營衛氣血的滋潤營養和捍衛保護，方能強壯有力、活動自如。推拿治病正是通過手法作用於人體，使之經絡疏通、營衛調和、氣血週流如常，從而調整和改善機體的功能，達到治病的目的。病人的體質和病症情況是千變萬化的，因而推拿治病就得有的放矢，選用不同的手法和經穴部位；其手法既忌蠻力，又不能輕浮無力，而必須剛中有柔。

一般來說，推拿治病的範圍很廣，無論是傷外科的四肢關節扭傷、頸椎半脫位、腰椎間盤突出症、腰椎後關節紊亂、類風濕關節炎和肩關節周圍炎，還是內科的秘便、胃痛、頭痛、失眠和中風後遺症，或是婦科的痛經、閉經，五官科的聲門閉合不全，以及嬰兒的腹瀉、疳積、脫肛、遺尿、夜啼，都可用推拿治療。現在隨着人們的進一步研究，推拿治病的範圍正在不斷擴大，如原來許多人認爲非動手術不可的小兒肌性斜頸，經用推拿方法法治療後，效果也頗爲理想。繼針刺暈醉後，推拿暈醉也有了新進展。

華埠成人教育中心招生

華埠北岸區成人教育中心春季學期將於一月卅一日（星期二）開始。今學期特設最低級英語班。專爲完全不懂英語的學生而設。此英語班每學期舉辦兩次。十分適宜沒有英文基礎的學生。此外。其他科目包括各級英語班。入籍班。廣東話。國語。太極拳。拼音。會話。簿記。水彩畫。電腦。劃則。駕駛常識班等。日夜班全部免費。歡迎各位十八歲以上之成人。在一月廿三日至廿七日早上八時半到中午十二時半到本校報名。校址是積臣街八百六十五號。另華埠英語中心位於都板街六百一十五號亦設有低中級英語班。職業英語。打咭打字班。入籍班等。詳細情形。可打電話九八二—一九二九

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廖承志撰文論僑務
簡化僑眷出境手續

（本報訊）北京人民日報於一月四日發表兩篇有關僑務政策的重要文章。一是廖承志所作長文全面闡述僑務問題，另一是一篇題爲「必須重視僑務工作」的社論。

廖承志長期主管僑務工作，直至文革初期國務院解散僑務委員會爲止。廖文中坦率承認華僑、僑眷及歸僑被嚴重歧視，他指摘「四人幫」及劉少奇林彪對僑務工作多方干擾破壞，甚至對僑眷歸僑進行誣陷和迫害。

廖文也承認五〇年代土改時，小部份僑眷被指爲地主。他說已根據表現，摘掉了他們頭上的地主帽子。

廖文指「四人幫」和林彪對僑眷橫加罪名。說和海外親友通信是「裡通外國」，把僑匯誣爲「特務經費」，把僑眷目爲「黑七類」，僑鄉是「特務聯合國」。結果一些地區把僑眷列上黑名單的「另册」，使他們上學就業參軍結婚都遭到歧視和排斥。

廖文要求幾年來因「海外關係」問題而受審查迫害的人，要從速作出正確結論，把所有誣衊不實之詞推倒。

他又說對僑眷申請出境同親人團聚的要給予方便，簡化審批手續。對華僑歸僑及中國血統外籍人士到中國探親旅遊也應簡化手續和熱情招待。北京多年來甚少批准華僑回國工作升學及定居。但廖承志說現在要大學酌情招收僑生，要設立僑生補習學校，也要歡迎歸僑回國工作和定居。

廖承志重申鼓勵華僑在自願的原則下加入所在國國籍，入籍後是所在國的公民，自動失去中國國籍。因爲北京不承認雙重國籍。但說「如華僑願意保留中國國籍的，我們表示歡迎，祖國有責任保護他們的正當權利和利益」。

北京上週召開僑務工作會議，也召開旅行社的接待工作會議。

肯尼迪稱已呈廿二份要求書

（香港訊）美國上議員肯尼迪訪華結束後一月九日抵香港。肯氏對記者稱他曾向北京方面遞交二十二份美籍華人申請在華親屬出境團聚的要求書。肯氏說他不知道北京正在召開僑務工作會議，也不知道廖承志文章內容。這二十二位申請人都是他所代表的麻州居民。而且在上海會與一位傅姓男子會面，他和在美患病父親分別已達三十年。北京方面對肯氏說中美兩國關係未正常化，因此存在一些問題。

肯氏這次是自費旅行。他說他沒有要求北京保證美中建交後不以武力攻佔台灣，只向對方解釋美國一般民意希望「台灣有一個和平和繁榮的將來」。

評海外華人和中國僑務政策

（東西報社論）上週廖承志著文闡述北京僑務政策。承認過去的僑務工作被「四人幫」等全盤否定。「對廣大華僑僑眷和歸僑嚴重歧視，甚至進行誣陷、迫害」。並說今後對「有外籍親屬的中國公民出國同親人團聚」及對華僑出入國探親旅遊給予方便和簡化出入境審批手續。

過去，爲着中國內部政局的動盪，海外華人對中國國內情形暫覺疏遠。但其實最令海外華人反感的，是國內親屬因爲「海外關係」及收到僑匯而受到迫害。正如廖承志文中所說，僑眷被人橫加罪名，稱爲地主和「黑七類」，有些僑眷參軍、上學、就業甚至結婚都遭到歧視和排斥。

又因爲海外華人向來不願在居留地入籍和參與當地政治活動；他們就是在海外入籍，拿了別國的公民身份和護照，還是希望保留雙重國籍。這樣，雖然他們的眷屬在中國受到迫害歧視和不能離境，也不敢要求居留地政府循外交途徑出來協助。深恐對中國親人更加不利。結果在中國內外的都深受長久隔離互相牽掛的痛苦。

我們希望廖承志的文章所說的幾點將會認眞執行。僑眷們的黑暗時期一去不復返。

可是，所有海外華人都應當籍這機會思想一下我們和中國的關係。

我們認爲保留雙重國籍是過時的一種舊思想，是在今天國際關係上難於維護的。我們鼓勵海外華人在居留地入籍，可以和中國保持文化商業等非政治關係，不插手中國政治活動，但不妨參與居留地的政治活動。也就是說，在居留地參軍、參政、選舉及參與當地政治黨派活動等。

這樣，如果海外華人或他們在中國的眷屬受到歧視迫害，我們可以向當局提出抗議，不必作「海外孤兒」而深受緘默被動之苦。